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A Reform Political and Family News-  
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# Napanee

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**VOL. 16.**

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March 9th, 1875. 521-y.

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MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan 30th, 1877. 45

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property, in and near the village of  
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March 12th, 1877. 47-ff.

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## "THE GREATEST G NAPANEE ON

### An Autumn Song.

Now gently falls the fading light,  
The Autumn's sunset veil,  
While dusky grows the wavering light  
Of whip-poor-will and quail.  
The grain is bound, the nuts are brown  
On every wooded hill:  
The light is softened on the down,  
And silvered on the rill.

The partridge drums; the plover's call  
Salutes the sportsman's ear,  
And just above the water-fall  
The fisher sets his weir.  
The reddened leaves with withered wings  
Sweep lightly to the sod,  
And Autumn walks the land and sings,  
With rustling sandals shod.

### A QUEER CLUE.

A Story by an Ex-Detective.

#### CHAPTER I.

As an ex-detective, I am often asked  
to relate my adventures, and at one time  
was ready enough to do so; but I  
found that my tales were looked upon  
dull, prosy things, and not at all  
what detectives ought to have to say  
themselves. Everybody seemed to think  
that detectives ought to find things  
by a sort of magical divination; but  
was reckoned a pretty good one, and  
have known some of our greatest cele-  
brities; and the only way any of us  
found anything out was by inquiring  
everybody who was likely to know a li-  
keeping our eyes on any probable pa-  
holding our tongues and putting all  
scraps together. Now and then we  
befriended by a lucky chance; and when  
this happens we get a hundred times more  
praise than when we puzzled out the  
darkest and toughest case. The last  
fair I was ever engaged in was of  
kind. I was concerned in it two years  
before I left the police, after, by-the-  
I had quite given up the detective brain  
and I resumed it three years after I  
left the police; and this is how it oc-  
curred. I must first say, however, that  
don't at all regard this as one of the d-  
prosy cases I referred to; in fact, it  
the most exciting business I was ever  
gaged in.

I had left the detective work, as I  
and indeed had left London, for which  
grew a little tired of the business I  
recommended to the authorities at  
best, a thriving market town in-  
of the home counties; and I had a v-  
comfortable situation there, having li-  
to do, very good pay, and being head  
the borough police. Of course there  
great deal of difference between life  
the country and life in town, and from  
a policeman's view it perhaps appeared  
greater than it does to any one else;  
whereas I had often wondered how a  
body could be detected in London, I  
equally surprised to think how any-  
could hope to escape in the country;  
excepting when strangers came down  
some carefully planned burglary,  
could nearly always tell where to  
for our men if anything went wrong;  
short, I knew everybody. As a mat-  
of course everybody knew me.

There was a middle-aged party  
lived in a quiet row of houses in Ore-  
street—which ran parallel with our H-  
street—a Miss Parkway, who was repu-



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**The Steamer Shannon,**  
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 will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
 Leaving Pictou at 8 a. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.  
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 This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points. Fast, and affords passengers three hours that in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.  
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everybody who was likely to know a little keeping our eyes on any probable party holding our tongues and putting all scraps together. Now and then we befriended by a lucky chance; and when this happens we get a hundred times more praise than when we puzzled out the darkest and toughest case. The last fair I was ever engaged in was of this kind. I was concerned in it two years before I left the police, after, by-the-by I had quite given up the detective branch and I resumed it three years after I left the police; and this is how it occurred. I must first say, however, that don't at all regard this as one of the dearest cases I referred to; in fact, it was the most exciting business I was ever engaged in.  
 I had left the detective work, as I said, and indeed had left London, for when I grew a little tired of the business I was recommended to the authorities at Colchester, a thriving market town in one of the home counties; and I had a very comfortable situation there, having little to do, very good pay, and being head of the borough police. Of course there is a great deal of difference between life in the country and life in town, and from a policeman's view it perhaps appears greater than it does to any one else; and whereas I had often wondered how anybody could be detected in London, I was equally surprised to think how anybody could hope to escape in the country; but excepting when strangers came down to some carefully planned burglary, I could nearly always tell where to look for our men if anything went wrong; short, I knew everybody. As a matter of course everybody knew me.  
 There was a middle-aged party who lived in a quiet row of houses in Orchard street—which ran parallel with our High street—a Miss Parkway, who was reputed to be pretty well off, although not extremely rich, and reputed also to be rather eccentric. She lived by herself, in the sense of having none of her relatives with her; but there were other persons, though not many, in the large house where she lodged. I had my attention drawn to her by seeing her walking repeated with a young man of no very good character, who was fully 20 years her junior, and at last I heard she was going to be married to him. All the town profess to be surprised and shocked at this, but wasn't. Whether detectives get hard heart in such things or not, I can't say, but nothing in the way of a woman fifty and forty marrying a man of five-and-twenty would ever surprise me, nor should I be surprised at the man marrying the woman if she had money, as in this case. After all, although I have said John I then—that was his name—was of very good character, yet there was something serious against him. He was good-tempered, good-looking, easy sort of fellow, with a lot of cleverness about him, too, that always showed itself when it wasn't wanted, and never showed itself when it might be of service. He never called himself a photographer; but he had been a solicitor's clerk, an actor, a traveler for a wine merchant, a barman, and had once, before his mother died, been bought out of the lancers. However, was now pretty well known that John was going to marry Miss Parkway, and half the young chaps in Colchester ridiculed and envied him by turns.  
 Matters progressed so far that it was known the lady had given orders. Bunnyman & Company, our chief buyers, to call in a thousand pounds of money which was out on mortgage; and it was said she intended to buy one of the houses in the High street and fit it up as a photographer's. It was also reported that old Mr. Bunnyman said: "I hope Miss Parkway that whatever you do give your money, you will do nothing that you have not well considered." And it is said that Miss Parkway replied: "If I wanted to be preached to, Mr. Bunnyman, I should go to your brother, the Ranter"—perhaps because Mr. Bunnyman had a brother who preached, though he wasn't a ranter at all. However, these two were by themselves, I don't know how any one could have known what passed; and these confidential conversations in books and histories are certain



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 In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage extended to him since his establishment in business, begs to call attention to the  
**Superior Quality of Ale**  
 He is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.  
 JNO. BOWEY, Napanee.  
 No 114

**SAWS**  
 SOLID AND INSERTED TOOTH SAW GUMMER  
 SAW SWAGES SAW EELS SAW VELS  
 Various Engine Works  
 FRANKFORD, ONT.

**VET. SURGEON**  
**NAPANEE ONT.**  
 GRADUATE OF  
**Ontario Veterinary College.**  
 May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.  
**TERMS MODERATE**  
 OFFICE—Bridge Street.

**1877 SEASON 1877.**  
**PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.**

**The Steamer Shannon,**  
 CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON.  
 will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
 Leaving Pictou at 8 a. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.  
 RETURNING to PICTON. Leaves Napanee at 3 o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Pictou at about 6:30.  
 This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.  
 When returning connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pictou. *Bundled Merchandise* (or other freight) will be promptly booked after, carefully handled and attended to.  
 JOHN McQUARRIE, Wharfinger, Pictou.  
 JOHN BOWEY, do, Napanee.  
 Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME**  
 Samples and Watch free to all Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P. Q  
 F 236 St. James Street, Montreal.

**WANTED.**  
 We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and **GOOD PAY**. Don't fail write to for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of the printers, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers General agents as follows:  
**HAZEN B. BIGNEY & Co.,**  
 28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

**Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.**  
 The Great English Remedy is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spontaneous Emission, Impotency, and all diseases that result from a course of self abuse, as a consequence of Felt Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence.*  
 The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.  
**WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,**  
 Wm. 1506, Ont.

she told. I had my attention drawn to her by seeing her walking repeatedly with a young man of no very good character, who was fully 20 years her junior and at last I heard she was going to be married to him. All the town professes to be surprised and shocked at this, but wasn't. Whether detectives get hard of heart in such things or not, I can't say but nothing in the way of a woman five and forty marrying a man of five-and-twenty would ever surprise me, nor should I be surprised at the man marrying the woman if she had money, as in this case. After all, although I have said John Lytherly—that was his name—was of no very good character, yet there was no thing serious against him. He was a good-tempered, good-looking, easy sort of a fellow, with a lot of cleverness about him, too, that always showed itself when it wasn't wanted; and never showed itself when it might be of service. He not called himself a photographer; but had been a solicitor's clerk, an actor, a traveler for a wine merchant, a barman, and had once, before his mother died been bought out of the lancers. However, he was now pretty well known that John was going to marry Miss Parkway, and half the young chaps in Combestead ridiculed and envied him by turns.

Matters progressed so far that it was known the lady had given orders to Bunnaman & Company, our chief bankers, to call in a thousand pounds of her money which was out on mortgage; and it was said she intended to buy one of the houses in the High street and fit it up as a photographer's. It was also reported that old Mr. Bunnaman said: "I hope Miss Parkway that whatever you do will pay in money, you will do nothing that you have not well considered." And it is also said that Miss Parkway replied: "If I wanted to be preached to, Mr. Bunnaman, I should go to your brother, the Ranters," perhaps because Mr. Bunnaman had a brother who preached, though he wasn't a ranter at all. However, as these two were by themselves, I don't see how any one could have known what passed; and these confidential conversations in books and histories are certain things I don't believe in.

It was known for certain, however, that she had not only given notice, but had actually withdrawn the money; and among other things, it was said that she had admitted to her landlady, Mrs. Amoliss that the match with Lytherly would break off all intimacy with her friends. She only had one relative who came to see her, and that was a gentleman living some 40 miles away, but he had not been to Combestead lately. Whether he was offended or not, neither the landlady nor the lodger could say; but the latter feared he was, as she had written and told him exactly how affairs stood and what step she had taken, but had received no reply to her letter. Lytherly seemed, very naturally to be brightening up, and took our peculiar congratulations—for I had my say as well as the others—in a good tempered although rather a conceited style. One annoyance, he felt, which was that everybody to whom he owed money—which was every one who would trust him—was anxious to be the first paid; and thinking that a little gentle pressure might help them, two or three of the tradesmen took out County Court summonses against him; and this, as he said, was very hard on him and very selfish. However, there seemed a little chance that they would defeat themselves for, harassed and worried by these doings, he was forced to ask Miss Parkway for an advance of money, being the first time he had ever done so. He had received money from her, but she had always offered it, and pressed it upon him when he made a show, if he was not actually in earnest, of wishing to refuse it. Whether she was in a bad temper at the time, or whether she was hurt at his making such a request, Lytherly could not say, but she refused to make the advance and they parted worse friends than they had been for some time.  
 All this the young fellow let out at the

# Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, NOV 2 1877



**BRISCO HOUSE,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.

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First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

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(John St. opposite the Market.)  
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Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

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(Late Clark House)

**BRIGHTON, ONT.**

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.

Bus to and from the cars. 39-yl.



**Land for Sale**

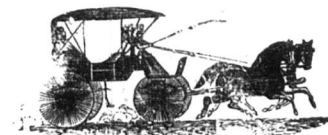
**30,000 ACRES.**

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

**JAMES F. BARTLES.**

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



**POTTER BROS.,**  
**LIVERY AND SALE STABLES**

## An Autumn Song.

Now gently falls the fading light,  
The Autumn's sunset veil,  
While dusky grows the wavering flight  
Of whip-poor-will and quail.  
The grain is bound, the nuts are brown  
On every wooded hill:  
The light is softened on the down,  
And silvered on the rill.

The partridge drums; the plover's call  
Salutes the sportsman's ear,  
And just above the water-fall  
The fisher sets his weir.  
The reddened leaves with withered wings  
Sweep lightly to the sod,  
And Autumn walks the land and sings,  
With rustling sandals shod.

## A QUEER CLUE.

A Story by an Ex-Detective.

### CHAPTER I.

As an ex-detective, I am often asked to relate my adventures, and at one time I was ready enough to do so; but I soon found that my tales were looked upon as dull, prosy things, and not at all like what detectives ought to have to say for themselves. Everybody seemed to think that detectives ought to find things out by a sort of magical divination; but I was reckoned a pretty good one, and I have known some of our greatest celebrities; and the only way any of us ever found anything out was by inquiring of everybody who was likely to know a little keeping our eyes on any probable party, holding our tongues and putting all the scraps together. Now and then we are befriended by a lucky chance; and when this happens we get a hundred times more praise than when we puzzled out the darkest and toughest case. The last affair I was ever engaged in was of this kind. I was concerned in it two years before I left the police, after, by-the-bye, I had quite given up the detective branch; and I resumed it three years after I had left the police; and this is how it occurred. I must first say, however, that I don't at all regard this as one of the dull, prosy cases I referred to; in fact, it was the most exciting business I was ever engaged in.

I had left the detective work, as I said, and indeed had left London, for when I grew a little tired of the business I was recommended to the authorities at Combestead, a thriving market town in one of the home counties; and I had a very comfortable situation there, having little to do, very good pay, and being head of the borough police. Of course there is a great deal of difference between life in the country and life in town, and from a policeman's view it perhaps appears greater than it does to any one else; and whereas I had often wondered how anybody could be detected in London, I was equally surprised to think how anybody could hope to escape in the country; for, excepting when strangers came down on some carefully planned burglary, we could nearly always tell where to look for our men if anything went wrong; in short, I knew everybody. As a matter of course everybody knew me.

There was a middle-aged party who

Bell on the Saturday, as the refusal happened on the Friday. A great part of it in my hearing, for I generally took my pipe and glass at the Bell, and I saw that he was well on for tipsy. He had indeed been drinking there some hours, and would perhaps have stopped longer, but that the landlord persuaded him to go home. He was hardly able to walk, and as I did not wish him to get into any trouble, which might mean also trouble to me, I followed him to the door, determined I would see him to his lodgings if necessary, but just then his landlady's son happened to come by. The poor chap, as I well remember, had been to the dentist to have a tooth drawn, but his face was so swollen that Mr. Clawes would not attempt to draw it till daylight, and the poor fellow was half distracted with pain. He offered to see Lytherly home, and as he lived in the same house and slept in the same room, of course he was the fittest party to do so; and so off they went together, and in due course of time I went home too.

Next day was Sunday, and a quiet day enough it always was in Combestead. Younger men might have thought it dull but it suited me. I had lived 50 years in London, and did not object to the steady-going ways of the little town; in fact I took to going to church, and all sorts of things. Well, the day passed by without anything particular, and I was really thinking of going to bed, although it was only 9:30 for I felt sleepy and tired, when I heard somebody run hurriedly up our front garden, and then followed a very loud double knock at the door. I lived, I should mention, at a nice house in Church street, which was a turning that led from the High street into Orchard street, where, as I have said, Miss Parkway lived. I was just about to drink a glass of egg-nog, which is a thing I am very partial to when I have a cold, and this was Winter time; but I put the tumbler down to listen, for when such a hurried step and knock came, it was nearly always for me; and sure enough, in another half-minute the door was opened, and I heard a voice ask if the Superintendent was in; then, without any tapping or waiting, my door was thrown open, and I saw a young woman whom I knew as servant to Mrs. Armbliss. The moment I saw her I knew something serious was the matter; long experience enabled me to decide when anything really serious was coming.

"Now, Jane," I said, "what is it?"  
"Oh, Mr. Robinson!" she exclaimed, (I forget whether I have mentioned before that my name is Robinson, but such is the fact;) "come round at once to Missus's for we have found poor Miss Parkway stone-dead and murdered in her room."

And with that, with a matter of course with such people, off she went into strong hysterics. I couldn't stop with her; so I opened my door, and equally as a matter of course, there I found the landlady and her servant listening. "Go in and take care of that girl," I said; "and one of you bring her round to Orchard street as soon as she can walk." I didn't go to blow them up and they were too

## Ripe Corn.

BY C. L. CLEVELAND.

The golden ear peeps through the husk,  
The faded tassels dryly rustle.  
Ho, ho, boys, ho! From morn till dusk,  
We'll at it then with shout and bustle!  
So, ho, boys, ho! Now for the tussle!  
The lively work, we'll weather it!  
The ripened corn, we'll gather it,—  
Ho, boys, ho! We'll gather it!

## DIPHTHERIA.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST AND PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

The following recommendations, published by the Cleveland Health Officer, order to benefit those not familiar with the care of this dangerous disease, may be useful to many in this city, where many are at present suffering from it.

Since diphtheria, in a great degree, seen to be caused or at least aggravated, filth, especially from that arising from accumulations of manure, decaying vegetable matter or other garbage, night soil or other materials liable to decomposition from stagnant water, defective drainage, etc., it is necessary to keep the premises in every particular as clean as possible. Slop waters should not be thrown up to the ground, to soak into it. Sleeping rooms should not connect directly with the sewers, from which dangerous gas may arise. Good ventilation is very important, as is also a pure water supply.

Children should be thoroughly protected against all undue exposure to cold and dampness.

As the disease is contagious, sometimes highly so, it is very necessary, when case occurs in any family, to place the sick person in a room apart from the other inmates of the house. If this is not practicable the isolation should be made as complete as possible; the nursing should be performed as far as possible by one person. This course should be pursued even in suspected cases, without even waiting to be advised up to this point by a physician. Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease therein, and children particularly should not be admitted.

Keep your children away from the house, and from intercourse with the inmates of houses where the disease prevails.

As there is every probability that diphtheria is contagious after death, the funeral services should be strictly private from the house and not from the church and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Do not allow your children to attend the funerals of those who may have died from this disease.

At the outset the disease is very often insidious, no local symptoms being complained of nor recognized by the parent until too late for successful treatment. Examine your children's throats from time to time, and if any undue redness or swelling is discovered, or, if you are in doubt in regard to appearances, send immediately for your physician in order that treatment, if it is necessary, should be commenced early. This is important since the disease is much more successful



## McDONAD HOUSE, (Late Clark House) BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.

Busse to and from the cars.

39-y1.

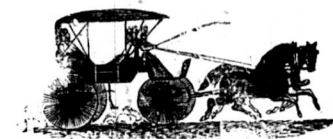
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Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



## POTTER BROS., LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE ERISCO HOUSE,) NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES.



Ontario Veterinary College.

May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE.  
Office—Bridge Street.



1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.  
The Steamer Shannon,  
CAPT. EVELYN W. JOHNSON.

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVING PICTON at 6 a.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 12:30.

RETURNS to PICTON, leaving Napanee at 3 o'clock p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 12:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing city of Napanee, for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.

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P. F. McQUIGG, Wharfinger, Picton.  
JOHN BOWEN, do Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

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There was a middle-aged party who lived in a quiet row of houses in Orchard street—which ran parallel with our High street—a Miss Parkway, who was reputed to be pretty well off, although not extremely rich, and reputed also to be rather eccentric. She lived by herself, in the sense of having none of her relatives with her; but there were other persons, although not many, in the large house where she lodged. I had my attention drawn to her by seeing her walking repeatedly with a young man of no very good character, who was fully 20 years her junior, and at last I heard she was going to be married to him. All the town professed to be surprised and shocked at this, but I wasn't. Whether detectives get hard of heart in such things or not, I can't say, but nothing in the way of a woman five-and-forty marrying a man of five-and-twenty would ever surprise me, nor should I be surprised at the man marrying the woman if she had money, as in this case. After all, although I have said John Lytherly—that was his name—was of no very good character, yet there was nothing serious against him. He was a good-tempered, good-looking, easy sort of a fellow, with a lot of cleverness about him, too, that always showed itself when it wasn't wanted, and never showed itself when it might be of service. He now called himself a photographer; but had been a solicitor's clerk, an actor, a traveller for a wine merchant, a barman, and had once, before his mother died, been bought out of the lancers. However, it was now pretty well known that John was going to marry Miss Parkway, and half the young chaps in Combestead ridiculed and envied him by turns.

Matters progressed so far that it was known the lady had given orders to Bunnymann & Company, our chief bankers, to call in a thousand pounds of her money which was out on mortgage; and it was said she intended to buy one of the houses in the High street and fit it up as a photographer's. It was also reported that old Mr. Bunnymann said: "I hope, Miss Parkway, that whatever you do with your money, you will do nothing that you have not well considered." And it is also said that Miss Parkway replied: "If I wanted to be preached to, Mr. Bunnymann, I should go to your brother, the Rantier"—perhaps because Mr. Bunnymann had a brother who preached, though he wasn't a rantier at all. However, as these two were by themselves, I don't see how any one could have known what passed; and these confidential conversations in books and histories are certainly things I don't believe in.

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And with that, with a matter of course with such people, off she went into strong hysterics. I couldn't stop with her; so I opened my door, and equally as a matter of course, there I found the landlady and her servant listening. "Go in and take care of that girl," I said; "and one of you bring her round to Orchard street as soon as she can walk." I didn't go to blow them up and they were too good to escape to say a word; so off I went, and found a little cluster of people gathered round the gate of the house I wanted. "Here is the Superintendent!" I heard them say as they made way for me. I hurried through, but had no occasion to knock at the door, for they were on the watch for me. Mr. and Mrs. Ambliss were in the passage, and a neighbor from next door; all looked as pale and flurried as people do under the circumstances.

"This is a most terrible affair, Sir," says poor old Ambliss, who was a feeble, superannuated bank clerk. "We have sent for you, Sir, and the doctor, as being the best we could do. But perhaps you would like to go into her room at once?"

I said I should, as a matter of course, and they led me to her room. There was a light there, and they brought more up, so that everything was plainly visible. The people had not liked, or had been afraid to disturb anything, so the room was in the same state as when they had entered it. It appeared they had not been surprised at Miss Parkway not coming down in the morning, for this was not uncommon with her; but when the afternoon and evening passed away and she did not appear, and no answer was returned to their rapping at her door, they gave alarm, and at last forced an entrance, when they found the furniture in confusion, as though a struggle had taken place, and poor Miss Parkway in her night dress lying on her face quite dead. They had lifted her on to the bed, and from the marks on her throat had judged she died from strangulation. As I could do no good to her, I noticed as closely as I was able the appearance of the room, and especially looked for any fragments of cloth torn from an assailant's clothes, which often remain after a struggle; or a dropped weapon, or any unused mark. But I could see nothing. There was no difficulty in deciding how the assassin had entered the apartment and how he had left it, for the room was on the ground floor, and the lower sash of one of the windows was thrown up, although the blind was drawn fully down. The furniture was knocked over and upset; the washstand which was a large and somewhat peculiar one, of a clumsy and old-fashioned description, had been everthrown, and had fallen into the fire place, where it lay resting on the bars in a very curious manner; while the jug had fallen into the grate, deluging the fire-place with water, but, extraordinary to relate, without being broken to pieces, at any rate, although badly cracked. A great deal of noise had probably been made, and cries of help probably uttered; but Ambliss and his wife were both deaf, and they and the servant all slept at the

other inmates of the house. If this is not practicable the isolation should be made as complete as possible; the nursing should be performed as far as possible by one person. This course should be pursued even in suspected cases, without even waiting to be advised upon this point by a physician. Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease there, and children particularly should not be admitted.

Keep your children away from the house, and from intercourse with the inmates of houses where the disease prevails.

As there is every probability that diphtheria is contagious after death, the funeral services should be strictly private, from the house and not from the church, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Do not allow your children to attend the funerals of those who may have died from this disease.

At the outset the disease is very often insidious, no local symptoms being complained of nor recognized by the parents until too late for successful treatment. Examine your children's throats from time to time, and if any undue redness or swelling is discovered, or, if you are in doubt in regard to appearances, send immediately for your physician in order that treatment, if it is necessary, should be commenced early. This is important, since the disease is much more successfully treated in its early stages than later, when it may terminate fatally in spite of all treatment. These precautions should be taken without fail, and where the disease has already attacked one member of the family, daily inspection should be made of the throats of all the other members. During the prevalence of diphtheria suspicion should always be excited when a child complains of a sore throat, or when, without any complaint it is languid, feverish, and has a discharge from its nostrils.

The furniture of the room, in all cases where it is possible, should be such as to admit of cleaning, and all extra articles, such as window drapery, woollen carpets, and others of a similar nature, should be removed from the room during the sickness. This is necessary on account of the liability of these articles to retain the contagion of the disease. After recovery it is always well to dry-rub the walls of the room with cloths, which should be immediately burned, and the floor washed with soap and water, to which carbolic acid may be added in the proportion of one pint to three or four gallons. All clothing after death should be thoroughly boiled, or still better, burned.

As there is every reason to believe that in every city many contagious diseases are widely spread by means of the schools, no child should be allowed to attend school when diphtheria exists in the family, nor when it has itself any symptoms, no matter how slight, which would arouse suspicion, nor when it is convalescent from the disease, until the attending physician deems it perfectly safe for it so to do.

During sickness the discharges from the throat and nose should not be allowed to remain in the room. If collected in a vessel they should be disinfected by carbolic acid, chloride of zinc, &c., and then effectually removed. These disinfectants should be used somewhat freely in the sick room. All cloths or rags used about the patient should be immediately buried. Such articles as towels, handkerchiefs, &c., which can not be destroyed, should not be used in connection with the patient. All clothes and bedding used by the patient should be, upon removal, boiled for an hour or more in a weak solution of chloride of lime. All such should be washed by themselves. It would also be well for those in attendance upon the patient to wash their hands in a weak solution of carbolic acid.

## German Wives.

The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesmen like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters



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OFFICE—Bridge Street.



**1877 SEASON 1877.**  
**PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.**

**The Steamer Shannon,**  
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON.  
will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY Sundays excepted as follows:  
LEAVING Picton at 9 a.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at 10:30.  
RETURNING to Picton, leaving Napanee at 3 o'clock, p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 6:30.  
This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East. When returning connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. *Don't lose an opportunity of other freight, I will be promptly loaded later, carefully handled and attended to.*  
P. McQUIGG, Wharfinger, Picton.  
JOHN BOWEN, do., Napanee.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME**  
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We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. Teenage young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and compensate. Don't fail write to for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers in general agents as follows:  
**HAZEN B. BIGNEY & Co.,**  
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,  
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**Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.**  
*The Great English Remedy is specially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, or Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence.*  
The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these specific diseases. Pimples free by mail.  
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or by mail on receipt of the money by addressing:  
**WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,**  
Win. Lot. Ont.

with a young man of no very good character, who was fully 20 years her junior, and at last I heard she was going to be married to him. All the town professed to be surprised and shocked at this, but I wasn't. Whether detectives get hard of heart in such things or not, I can't say, but nothing in the way of a woman five-and-forty marrying a man of five-and-twenty would ever surprise me, nor should I be surprised at the man marrying the woman if she had money, as in this case. After all, although I have said John Lytherly—that was his name—was of no very good character, yet there was no thing serious against him. He was a good-tempered, good-looking, easy sort of a fellow, with a lot of cleverness about him, too, that always showed itself when it wasn't wanted, and never showed itself when it might be of service. He now called himself a photographer; but had been a solicitor's clerk, an actor, a traveller for a wine merchant, a barman, and had once, before his mother died, been bought out of the lancers. However, it was now pretty well known that John was going to marry Miss Parkway, and half the young chaps in Combestead ridiculed and envied him by turns.

Matters progressed so far that it was known the lady had given orders to Bunnymann & Company, our chief bankers, to call in a thousand pounds of her money which was out on mortgage; and it was said she intended to buy one of the houses in the High Street and fit it up as a photographer's. It was also reported that old Mr. Bunnymann said: "I hope, Miss Parkway, that whatever you do with your money, you will do nothing that you have not well considered." And it is also said that Miss Parkway replied: "If I wanted to be preached to, Mr. Bunnymann, I should go to your brother, the Renter,"—perhaps because Mr. Bunnymann had a brother who preached, though he wasn't a rafter at all. However, as these two were by themselves, I don't see how any one could have known what passed; and these confidential conversations in books and histories are certainly things I don't believe in.

It was known for certain, however, that she had not only given notice, but had actually withdrawn the money; and among other things, it was said that she had admitted to her landlady, Mrs. Amoliss, that the match with Lytherly would break off all intimacy with her friends. She only had one relative who came to see her, and that was a gentleman living some 40 miles away, but he had not been to Combestead lately. Whether he was offended or not, neither the landlady nor the lodger could say; but the latter feared he was, as she had written and told him exactly how affairs stood and what steps she had taken, but had received no reply to her letter. Lytherly seemed, very naturally to be brightening up, and took our jocular congratulations—for I had my say as well as the others—in a good-tempered although rather a conceited style. One annoyance, he felt, which was that everybody to whom he owed money—which was every one who would trust him—was anxious to be the first paid; and, thinking that a little gentle pressure might help them, two or three of the tradesmen took out County Court summonses against him; and thus, as he said, was very hard on him and very selfish. However, there seemed a little chance that they would defeat themselves, for, harassed and worried by these doings, he was forced to ask Miss Parkway for an advance of money, being the first time he had ever done so. He had received money from her, but she had always offered it, and pressed it upon him when he made a show, if he was not actually in earnest, of wishing to refuse it. Whether she was in a bad temper at the time, or whether she was hurt at his making such a request, Lytherly could not say, but she refused to make the advance, and they parted worse friends than they had been for some time.

All this the young fellow let out at the

"This is a most terrible affair, Sir," says poor old Amblyss, who was a feeble, superannuated bank clerk. "We have sent for you, Sir, and the doctor, as being the best we could do. But perhaps you would like to go into her room at once!"

I said I should, as a matter of course, and they led me to her room. There was a light there, and they brought more up, so that everything was plainly visible. The people had not liked, or had been afraid to disturb anything, so the room was in the same state as when they had entered it. It appeared they had not been surprised at Miss Parkway not coming down in the morning, for this was not uncommon with her; but when the afternoon and evening passed away and she did not appear, and no answer was returned to their rapping at her door, they gave alarm, and at last forced an entrance, when they found the furniture in confusion, as though a struggle had taken place, and poor Miss Parkway in her night dress lying on her face quite dead. They had lifted her on to the bed, and from the marks on her throat had judged she died from strangulation. As I could do no good to her, I noticed as closely as I was able the appearance of the room, and especially looked for any fragments of cloth torn from an assassin's clothes, which often remain after a struggle; or a dropped weapon, or any unused mark. But I could see nothing. There was no difficulty in deciding how the assassin had entered the apartment and how he had left it, for the room was on the ground floor, and the lower sash of one of the windows was drawn fully down. The furniture was knocked over and upset; the washstand which was a large and somewhat peculiar one, of a clumsy and old-fashioned description, had been everthrown, and had fallen into the fireplace, where it lay resting on the bars in a very curious manner; while the jug had fallen into the grate, deluging the fire-place with water, but, extraordinary to relate, without being broken to pieces, at any rate, although badly cracked. A great deal of noise had probably been made, and cries of help probably uttered; but Amblyss and his wife were both deaf, and they and the servant all slept at the top of the big house in the front, while poor Miss Parkway slept at the bottom at the back, and in a room which was built from the house itself.

I had had time to hear and notice all this before the doctor came, and his attendance was, of course a mere matter of form. No one could help or harm the poor woman now; with the information I had gained, I went to the house of the nearest magistrate, a very active gentleman and a solicitor. I ought to have mentioned that the drawers in which Miss Parkway kept her money and jewelry were forced open and every valuable abstracted, the only trace of them being a few links of a slight chain of a very unusual pattern, which, with a curious stone, the lady generally wore round her neck. This chain had evidently been broken by violence used and parts of it scattered about; the stone was gone.

(To be Continued.)

The 100th Royal Canadian Regiment has sailed for Bombay.

The number of women studying medicine within a few years past in Russia is put down at a fraction inside 500.

Locomotives in this country consume yearly as much wood as would grow on 350,000 acres of land in twenty-five years.

Queen Pomare, of the Society Islands, died on the 17th ult. of heart disease.

The True Witness states that the efforts to start a daily Catholic paper in Montreal has proved abortive.

guit, feverish, and has a discharge from its nostrils.

The furniture of the room, in all cases where it is possible, should be such as to admit of cleaning, and all extra articles, such as window drapery, woollen carpets, and others of a similar nature, should be removed from the room during the sickness. This is necessary on account of the liability of these articles to retain the contagion of the disease. After recovery it is always well to dry-rub the walls of the room with cloths, which should be immediately burned, and the floor washed with soap and water, to which carbolic acid may be added in the proportion of one pint to three or four gallons. All clothing after death should be thoroughly boiled, or still better, turned.

As there is every reason to believe that in every city many contagious diseases are widely spread by means of the schools, no child should be allowed to attend school when diphtheria exists in the family, nor when it has itself any symptoms, no matter how slight, which would arouse suspicion, nor when it is convalescent from the disease, until the attending physician deems it perfectly safe for it so to do.

During sickness the discharges from the throat and nose should not be allowed to remain in the room. If collected in a vessel they should be disinfected by carbolic acid, chloride of zinc, &c., and then effectually removed. These disinfectants should be used somewhat freely in the sick room. All cloths or rags used about the patient should be immediately burned. Such articles as towels, handkerchiefs, &c., which can not be destroyed, should not be used in connection with the patient. All clothes and bedding used by the patient should be, upon removal, boiled for an hour or more in a weak solution of chloride of lime. All such should be washed by themselves. It would also be well for those in attendance upon the patient to wash their hands in a weak solution of carbolic acid.

**German Wives.**

The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesmen like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good house-keepers. To effect this object the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, or doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents pay for care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as Miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

A couple were married in Goderich, Ont., last week—the bridegroom being 77 and the bride 58. Both looked fresh.

There are over forty cases of chill fever in Ingersoll, Ont., which is caused by the many frog ponds which are in and near the town.



# Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER. (\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)

FRIDAY, NOV 2 1877 NO. 30

on the Saturday, as the refusal happened on the Friday. A great part of it I hearing, for I generally took my glass at the Bell, and I saw that was on for tipsy. He had indeed drinking there some hours, and perhaps have stopped longer, but the landlord persuaded him to go. He was hardly able to walk, and did not wish him to get into any ale, which might mean also trouble to follow him to the door, determined would see him to his lodgings if sary, but just then his landlady's happened to come by. The poor as, as I well remember, had been to the st to have a tooth drawn, but his was so swollen that Mr. Claws did not attempt to draw it till daylight, the poor fellow was half distracted pain. He offered to see Lytherly a, and as he lived in the same house slept in the same room, of course he the fittest party to do so; and so off went together, and in due course ne I went home too.

ext day was Sunday, and a quiet day it always was in Combestead. ger men might have thought it dull suited me. I had lived 50 years ondon, and did not object to the ly-going ways of the little town; in I took to going to church, and all of things. Well, the day passed by out anything particular, and I was y thinking of going to bed, although is only 9:30 for I felt sleepy and tired, a I heard somebody run hurriedly fr ont garden, and then followed a loud double knock at the door. I k, I should mention, at a nice house urch street, which was a turning led from the High street into Ord street, where, as I have said, Miss way lived. I was just about to k a glass of eggnog, which is a thing a very partial to when I have a cold, this was Winter time; but I put the bler down to listen, for when such a rried step and knock came, it was ly always for me; and sure enough, another half-minute the door was ed, and I heard a voice ask if the rintendent was in; then, without tapping or waiting, my door was wn open, and I saw a young woman m I knew as servant to Mrs. Arm. The moment I saw her I knew ething serious was the matter; long rience enabled me to decide when hing really serious was coming. Now, Jane," I said, "what is it?" Oh, Mr. Robinson!" she exclaimed, ret whether I have mentioned be, that my name is Robinson, but such e fact; "come round at once to us for we have found poor Miss way stone-yead and murdered in room."

nd with that, with a matter of course such people, off she went into strong eries. I couldn't stop with her; so ened my door, and equally as a ter of course, there I found the land- and her servant listening. "Go in take care of that girl," I said; "and of you bring her round to Orchard t as soon as she can walk," I didn't to blow them up and they were too to escape to say a word; so off I

**Ripe Corn.**  
BY C. L. CLEVELAND.

The golden ear peeps through the husk,  
The faded tassels dryly rustle.  
Ho, ho, boys, ho! From morn till dusk,  
We'll sit it then with shout and bustle!  
So, ho, boys, hel! Now for the tussle!  
The lively work, we'll weather it!  
The ripened corn, we'll gather it,—  
Ho, boys, ho! We'll gather it!

**DIPHTHERIA.**  
HOW TO GUARD AGAINST AND PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

The following recommendations, published by the Cleveland Health Officer, in order to benefit those not familiar with the care of this dangerous disease, may be useful to many in this city, where so many are at present suffering from it:—

Since diphtheria, in a great degree, seems to be caused or at least aggravated, by filth, especially from that arising from accumulations of manure, decaying vegetable matter or other garbage, night soil, or other materials liable to decomposition, from stagnant water, defective drainage, etc., it is necessary to keep the premises in every particular as clean as possible. Slop waters should not be thrown upon the ground, to soak into it. Sleeping rooms should not connect directly with the sewers, from which dangerous gases may arise. Good ventilation is very important, as is also a pure water supply.

Children should be thoroughly protected against all undue exposure to cold and dampness.

As the disease is contagious, sometimes highly so, it is very necessary, when a case occurs in any family, to place the sick person in a room apart from the other inmates of the house. If this is not practicable the isolation should be made as complete as possible; the nursing should be performed as far as possible by one person. This course should be pursued even in suspected cases, without even waiting to be advised upon this point by a physician. Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease there in, and children particularly should not be admitted.

Keep your children away from the house, and from intercourse with the inmates of houses where the disease prevails.

As there is every probability that diphtheria is contagious after death, the funeral services should be strictly private, from the house and not from the church, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Do not allow your children to attend the funerals of those who may have died from this disease.

At the outset the disease is very often insidious, no local symptoms being complained of nor recognized by the parents until too late for successful treatment. Examining your children's throats from time to time, and if any undue redness or swelling is discovered, or, if you are in doubt in regard to appearances, send immediately for your physician in order that treatment, if it is necessary, should be commenced early. This is important, since the disease is much more success-

**A WEALTHY CHURCH.**  
HOW CATHOLIC PROPERTY HAS INCREASED IN CANADA

The arrival and probable permanent settlement of the delegate apostolic—for his labors will take many a long day to complete—prompt a consideration of the relations of the church in Canada with the Vatican. Long before the British conquest the church had made invaluable acquisitions of land in Canada. Wherever there was arable soil, good fishing, and forests privileges, there the church settled. She became possessed, in the seminary of St. Sulpice, of the islands of Montreal and Jesus, and vast tracts on the Ottawa, in which the Oka district is included. She owns the better part of Quebec, and all through the Province her possessions are immense. There are in the city of Montreal alone, belongings to the various church organizations, exempt from taxation, lands valued at fifteen millions of dollars. Of this, two-thirds are the property of the Roman Catholic bodies. But outside of the regular church properties comprised under the heads of churches, presbyteries, convents, seminaries, hospitals and schools, there is a vast amount of wealth invested in buildings. The nuns have immense possessions in the commercial heart of the city. The nuns, in fact, are the smartest business people in the church. They manage their concerns with infinite ability, and pile up property in a way to make financiers and capitalists who call themselves shrewd, tear their hair. As they saw the business of the city increasing along St. Paul street, they cut up their vast domain into building lots and ran up massive warehouses. The Gray and the Black nuns took time by the forelock when Montreal was growing, and provided commerce with the most spacious and convenient of quarters. They ran up the value of property wherever they operated, and in this way were benefactors to the owners of real estate. And as land increased in foot value, up went the rents, until they commanded the very best figures in Montreal. In order to accommodate the progress of trade, they tore down, with a ruthless hand, the religious houses that had been land marks for nearly two centuries; they banished iniquity in favor of capital, verily they have had their reward. Their tenants are mostly Protestants—say in the proportion of 11 to 3—and from these Protestants they derive an immense income. They are good proprietors, invariably endeavoring to make the tenant as comfortable as possible, and and bring him to feel that he is getting the value of his money. No tenant is ever heard complaining of the way in which he is treated by the nuns. But he must be sharp with his payments, or he will find the bailiffs down on him in a hurry.—*Chicago Times' Montreal Letter.*

**Habits of the Queen.**

Her Majesty has been acutely sensitive to the cruelties of the war and sent instructions to the proper officials to the effect that all the official information received from the headquarters of both armies, and from the Embassies and Con-

**Last Lay of the Min-stor-el.**

An organ man stood at a cottage door,  
And played as he never played before.  
The breeze his awarthy features tanned,  
As he turned the crank with a willing hand,  
His dark eyes shone like diamonds bright,  
And he played away till his hair grew white,  
His monkey, in scarlet and feathers dressed,  
Was dancing as though by a fiend possessed.

A musket placed on a window frame—  
A loud report—and a sheet of flame.  
The organ played, as it heavenward hied,  
"The Minstrel boy for his country died."  
The monkey was into pieces blown,  
And the organ man died without a groan,  
And they talk of the spot where the grinder fell  
As the last very lay of the Min-stor-el.

**THE NORTH-WEST.**  
THE MENONNITE AND ICELANDIC SETTLERS—THEIR RAPID PROGRESS.

(Extract from Lord Dufferin's speech at Winnipeg, Manitoba.)

But our Indian friends and neighbors are by no means the only alien communities in Manitoba which demand the solicitude of the Government and excite our sympathies and curiosity. In close proximity to Winnipeg, two other communities, the Menonrites and Icelanders, starting from opposite ends of Europe, without either concert or communication, have sought fresh homes within our territory, the one of Russian extraction, though German race, moved by a desire to escape from the obligations of a law which was repulsive to their conscience, the other bred among the snows and ashes of an Arctic volcano, by the hope of bettering their material condition. (Applause.) Although I have witnessed many sights to cause me pleasure during my various progresses through the Dominion, seldom have I beheld any spectacle more pregnant with prophecy, more fraught with promise of a successful future than the Menonrite Settlement. (Applause.) When I visited these interesting people they had only been two years in the Province, and yet in a long ride I took across many miles of prairie, which but yesterday was absolutely bare, desolate, and untenanted, the home of the wolf, the badger, and the eagle, I passed village after village, homestead after homestead, furnished forth with all the conveniences and incidents of European comfort, and a scientific agriculture, while on either side the road, corn fields already ripe for harvest, and pastures populous with herds of cattle stretched away to horizon. (Great applause.) Even on this continent—the peculiar theatre of rapid change and progress—there has nowhere, I imagine, taken place so marvellous a transformation—(Cheers)—and yet when in your name, and in the name of the Queen of England, I bade these people welcome to their new homes, it was not the improvement in their material fortunes that preoccupied my thoughts. Glad as I was to have the power of applotting them so ample a portion of our teeming soil—a soil which seems to blossom at a touch—(Cheering)—and which they were cultivating to such manifest advantage, I felt infinitely prouder in being able to throw over them theegis of the British Constitution—(Loud cheering)—and in bidding them freely share with us our unrivalled political institutions, our untrammelled personal liberty. (Great cheering.) We ourselves are so accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of freedom that it scarcely occurs to us to consider and appreciate our advantages in this respect. It is only when we are reminded by such incidents as that to which I refer, of the small extent of the world's surface over which the principles of Parliamentary Government can be said to work smoothly and harmoniously, that we are led to consider the exceptional happiness of our position. (Applause.) Nor was my visit to the Icelandic community less satisfactory than that to our Menonrite fellow subjects. From accidental circumstances I have

it always was in Combestead, or men might have thought it dull suited me. I had lived 50 years on, and did not object to the going ways of the little town; in look to going to church, and all f things. Well, the day passed by it anything particular, and I was thinking of going to bed, although only 9:30 for I felt sleepy and tired, I heard somebody run hurriedly up and garden, and then followed a nd double knock at the door. I should mention, at a nice house igh street, which was a turning rom the High street into Or- street, where, as I have said, Miss ay lived. I was just about to a glass of egg-nog, which is a thing ery partial to when I have a cold, as was Winter time; but I put the d down to listen, for when such a ed step and knock came, it was always for me; and sure enough, other half-minute the door was l, and I heard a voice ask if the ntendant was in; then, without pping or waiting, my door was open, and I saw a young woman I knew as servant to Mrs. Arm- . The moment I saw her I knew ing serious was the matter; long ence enabled me to decide when ng really serious was coming.

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Keep your children away from the house, and from intercourse with the inmates of houses where the disease prevails.

As there is every probability that diphtheria is contagious after death, the funeral services should be strictly private, from the house and not from the church, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Do not allow your children to attend the funerals of those who may have died from this disease.

At the outset the disease is very often insidious, no local symptoms being complained of nor recognized by the parents until too late for successful treatment. Examine your children's throats from time to time, and if any undue redness or swelling is discovered, or, if you are in doubt in regard to appearances, send immediately for your physician in order that treatment, if it is necessary, should be commenced early. This is important, since the disease is much more successfully treated in its early stages than later, when it may terminate fatally in spite of all treatment. These precautions should be taken without fail, and where the disease has already attacked one member of the family, daily inspection should be made of the throats of all the other members. During the prevalence of diphtheria suspicion should always be excited when a child complains of a sore throat, or when, without any complaint it is languid, feverish, and has a discharge from its nostrils.

The furniture of the room, in all cases where it is possible, should be such as to admit of cleaning, and all extra articles, such as window drapery, woollen carpets, and others of a similar nature, should be removed from the room during the sickness. This is necessary on account of the liability of these articles to retain the contagion of the disease. After recovery it is always well to dry-rub the walls of the room with cloths, which should be immediately burned, and the floor washed with soap and water, to which carbolic acid may be added in the proportion of one pint to three or four gallons. All clothing after death should be thoroughly boiled, or still better, burned.

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comprised under the heads of churches, presbyteries, convents, seminaries, hospitals and schools, there is a vast amount of wealth invested in buildings. The nuns have immense possessions in the commercial heart of the city. The nuns, in fact, are the smartest business people in the church. They manage their concerns with infinite ability, and pile up property in a way to make financiers and capitalists who call themselves shrewd, tear their hair. As they saw the business of the city increasing along St. Paul street, they cut up their vast domain into building lots and ran up massive warehouses. The Gray and the Black nuns took time by the forelock when Montreal was growing, and provided commerce with the most spacious and convenient of quarters. They ran up the value of property wherever they operated, and in this way were benefactors to the owners of real estate. And as land increased in foot value, up went the rents, until they commanded the very best figures in Montreal. In order to accommodate the progress of trade, they tore down, with a ruthless hand, the religious houses that had been land marks for nearly two centuries; they banished iniquity in favor of capital, verily they have had their reward. Their tenants are mostly Protestants—say in the proportion of 11 to 3—and from these Protestants they derive an immense income. They are good proprietors, invariably endeavoring to make the tenant as comfortable as possible, and bring him to feel that he is getting the value of his money. No tenant is ever heard complaining of the way in which he is treated by the nuns. But he must be sharp with his payments, or he will find the bailiffs down on him in a hurry.—*Chicago Times' Montreal Letter.*

#### Habits of the Queen.

Her Majesty has been acutely sensitive to the cruelties of the war and sent instructions to the proper officials to the effect that all the official information received from the headquarters of both armies, and from the Embassies and Consulates, touching the matter in question, should be summarized and forwarded to her without delay. A telegraph wire, connecting Her Majesty's private rooms in the Castle where she is now residing (Balmoral) and the offices of the Ministry in Pall Mall is used to transmit all important intelligence. Less interesting despatches are forwarded from London to Balmoral by special messengers. The Queen, wherever she goes, has her own telegraphic operators, who are as regularly part of the establishments she in turn occupies as the housekeepers, chamberlains and other indispensable officers. One of these gentlemen, with whom I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance for many years, says Her Majesty is one of the hardest workers he ever had any experience of. I violate no confidence, but merely state a well-known fact, when I say the Queen has been known to keep Ministers and heads of departments at work a great part of the night informing her by telegraph of the progress of debates, acquainting her with the contents of despatches, and so forth. Her Majesty has frequently been known to rise at daylight, day after day, go through the whole of the business received during the night, dictating replies, signing letters, despatches and official documents, and completing everything before breakfast. This is the woman that so-called gentlemen, who have scribbled anonymously for some of our American papers, have described as "a gin-drinking Mrs. Jones."

#### Russian Soldiers and Tea.

The Russian soldiers are said to live and fight almost wholly upon tea. The Cossacks often carry it about in the shape of bricks, or rather tiles, which, before hardening, are soaked in sheep's blood and boiled in milk, with the addition of flour, butter, and salt, so as to constitute a kind of soup. The passion of the Russian for this beverage is simply astonishing. In the depth of winter he will empty twenty cups in succession, at nearly boiling point, until he perspires at every pore, and then in a state of intense excite-

ment fraught with promise of a successful future than the Mennonite Settlement. (Applause.) When I visited these interesting people they had only been two years in the Province, and yet in a long ride I took across many miles of prairie, which but yesterday was absolutely bare, desolate, and untenanted, the home of the wolf, the badger, and the eagle, I passed village after village, homestead after homestead, furnished forth with all the conveniences and incidents of European comfort, and a scientific agriculture, while on either side the road, corn fields already ripe for harvest, and pastures populous with herds of cattle stretched away to horizon. (Great applause.) Even on this continent—the peculiar theatre of rapid change and progress—there has nowhere, I imagine, taken place so marvellous a transformation.—(Cheers) —and yet when in your name, and in the name of the Queen of England, I bade these people welcome to their new homes, it was not the improvement in their material fortunes that preoccupied my thoughts. Glad as I was to have the power of applotting them so ample a portion of our teeming soil—a soil which seems to blossom at a touch.—(Cheering) —and which they were cultivating to such manifest advantage, I felt infinitely prouder in being able to throw over them theegis of the British Constitution—(Loud cheering)—and in bidding them freely share with us our unrivalled political institutions, our untrammelled personal liberty. (Great cheering.) We ourselves are so accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of freedom that it scarcely occurs to us to consider and appreciate our advantages in this respect. It is only when we are reminded by such incidents as that to which I refer, of the small extent of the world's surface over which the principles of Parliamentary Government can be said to work smoothly and harmoniously, that we are led to consider the exceptional happiness of our position. (Applause.) Nor was my visit to the Icelandic community less satisfactory than that to our Mennonite fellow subjects. From accidental circumstances I have been long since led to take an interest in the history and literature of the Scandinavian race, and the kindness I once received at the hands of the Icelandic people in their own island naturally induced me to take a deep interest in the welfare of this new emigration. (Applause.) When we take into account the secluded position of the Icelandic nation for the last thousand years, the unfavourable conditions of their climatic and geographical situation, it would be unreasonable to expect that a colony from thence should exhibit the same aptitudes for agricultural enterprise and settlement, as would be possessed by a people fresh from intimate contact with the higher civilization of Europe. In Iceland there are neither trees, nor corn fields, nor highways. You cannot, therefore, expect an Icelander to exhibit an inspired proficiency in felling timber, ploughing land, or making roads, yet unfortunately these are the three accomplishments most necessary to a colonist in Canada. But though starting at a disadvantage in these respects, you must not underrate the capacity of your new fellow countrymen. They are endowed with a great deal of intellectual ability and a quick intelligence. They are well educated. I scarcely entefed a hotel at Ginnli which did not possess a library. They are well conducted, religious, and peaceable. Above all they are docile and anxious to learn. (Applause.) Nor considering the difficulty which prevails in this country in procuring women servants, will the accession of some hundreds of bright, good-humoured, though perhaps inexperienced, yet willing Icelandic girls, anxious for employment, be found a disadvantage by the resident ladies of the country. Should the dispersion of these young people lead in course of time to the formation of more intimate and tender ties than those of mere neighborhood between the Canadian population and the Icelandic colony, I am sure in predicting that it will not prove a matter of regret on the one side or the other. (Applause.) And gentlemen, in reference to this point I cannot help remarking with satisfaction on the extent to which a community of interests, the sense



is a most terrible affair, Sir," old Ambliss, who was a feeble, unattractive bank clerk. "We have you, Sir, and the doctor, as best we could do. But perhaps I'd like to go into her room at

I should, as a matter of course, led me to her room. There it was, and they brought more at everything was plainly visible. She had not liked, or had been disturbed anything, so the room was the same state as when they had it. It appeared they had not been in the morning, for this was common with her; but when the night and evening passed away and not appear, and no answer was to their rapping at her door, the alarm, and at last forced an entrance, they found the furniture in a state of confusion, as though a struggle had taken place. Miss Parkway in her dress was lying on her face quite dead. I lifted her on to the bed, and marks on her throat had judged from strangulation. As I did no good to her, I noticed as I was able the appearance of her face, and especially looked for signs of cloth torn from an assault, which often remain in a struggle, or a dropped weapon, but I could see nothing.

There was no difficulty in finding how the assassin had entered the room and how he had left it. A door at the end of the room was open on the ground floor, and a chair of one of the windows thrown up, although the blind was fully down. The furniture was asked over and upset; the wash-basin was a large and somewhat ornate, of a clumsy and old-fashioned pattern, had been everthrown, and I fell into the fire-place, where it was resting on the bars in a very curious manner; while the jug had fallen on the grate, deluging the fire-place with water, but, extraordinary to relate, being broken to pieces, at any rate, though badly cracked. A great noise had probably been made, as of help probably uttered; but I saw his wife were both deaf, and the servant all slept at the big house in the front, while Miss Parkway slept at the bottom back, and in a room which was on the house itself.

I had time to hear and notice all for the doctor came, and his advice was, of course a mere matter of time. No one could help or harm the man now; with the information I had, I went to the house of the magistrate, a very active gentleman. I ought to have noted that the drawers in which Parkway kept her money and were forced open and every thing abstracted, the only trace of being a few links of a slight chain of unusual pattern, which, with one stone, the lady generally used to hang round her neck. This chain had been broken by violence, and its links scattered about; the stone

(To be Continued.)

100th Royal Canadian Regiment led for Bombay.

number of women studying medicine a few years past in Russia is now at a fraction inside 500.

motives in this country consume as much wood as would grow on 10 acres of land in twenty-five years. In Pomare, of the Society Islands, the 17th ult. of heart disease.

True Witness states that the effort to start a daily Catholic paper in Montreal has proved abortive.

guid, reverend, and a message from its nostrils.

The furniture of the room, in all cases where it is possible, should be such as to admit of cleaning, and all extra articles, such as window drapery, woollen carpets, and others of a similar nature, should be removed from the room during the sickness. This is necessary on account of the liability of these articles to retain the contagion of the disease. After recovery it is always well to dry-rub the walls of the room with cloths, which should be immediately burned, and the floor washed with soap and water, to which carbolic acid may be added in the proportion of one pint to three or four gallons. All clothing after death should be thoroughly boiled, or still better, burned.

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#### German Wives.

The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesmen like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good house-keepers. To effect this object the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, or doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents pay for care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as house keeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as Miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

A couple were married in Goderich, Ont., last week—the bridegroom being 77 and the bride 58. Both looked fresh.

There are over forty cases of chill fever in Ingersoll, Ont., which is caused by the many frog ponds which are in and near the town.

telegraphic operators, who are as regularly part of the establishments she in turn occupies as the housekeepers, chamberlains and other indispensable officers. One of these gentlemen, with whom I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance for many years, says Her Majesty is one of the hardest workers he ever had any experience of. I violate no confidence, but merely state a well-known fact, when I say the Queen has been known to keep Ministers and heads of departments at work a great part of the night informing her by telegraph of the progress of debates, acquainting her with the contents of despatches, and so forth. Her Majesty has frequently been known to rise at daylight, day after day, go through the whole of the business received during the night, dictating replies, signing letters, despatches and official documents, and completing everything before breakfast. This is the woman that so-called gentlemen, who have scribbled anonymously for some of our American papers, have described as "a gin-drinking Mrs. Jones."

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#### How he Married.

A clergyman, a widower, recently created quite a sensation in his household which consisted of seven grown-up daughters. The reverend gentleman was absent from home for a number of days, visiting in an adjoining county. The daughters received a letter from her father, stating that he "had married a widow with six sprightly children," and that he might be expected home at a certain time. The effect of that news was a shock to the happy family. The girls, noted for their meekness and amiable temperaments, seemed another set of beings, there was weeping and wailing and tearing of hair, and all manner of naughty things said. The tidy home was neglected, and when the day of arrival came, the house was anything but inviting. At last the Rev. Mr. X— came, but he was alone. He greeted his daughters as usual, and as he viewed the neglected apartments, there was a merry twinkle in his eye. The daughters were nervous and evidently anxious. At last the eldest daughter mustered courage.

"Where is our mother?"

"In heaven," said the good man.

"But where is the widow with six children whom you wrote you had married?"

"Why, I married her to another man, my dears," he replied, delighted at the success of his joke.—*Detroit Post*.

In St. Petersburg they are petitioning the Czar to come home:

Dear Alex! Dear Alex! come home with me now. The clock in the Palace strikes one. You said you'd be in Constantinople, you know. As fast as your army could run.

he autumn is here, the rain's coming down. T and still in Roumania you roam. Oh why do you linger in Biela town? O, Alex! Dear Alex! come home.

expect that a colony from thence should exhibit the same aptitudes for agricultural enterprise and settlement, as would be possessed by a people fresh from intimate contact with the higher civilization of Europe. In Iceland there are neither trees, nor corn fields, nor highways. You cannot, therefore, expect an Iceland-er to exhibit an inspired proficiency in felling timber, ploughing land, or making roads, yet unfortunately these are the three accomplishments most necessary to a colonist in Canada. But though starting at a disadvantage in these respects, you must not underrate the capacity of your new fellow countrymen. They are endowed with a great deal of intellectual ability and a quick intelligence. They are well educated. I scarcely entered a hotel at Gimli which did not possess a library. They are well conducted, religious, and peaceable. Above all they are docile and anxious to learn. (Applause.) Nor considering the difficulty which prevails in this country in procuring women servants, will the accession of some hundreds of bright, good-humoured, though perhaps inexperienced, yet, willing Icelandic girls, anxious for employment, be found a disadvantage by the resident ladies of the country. Should the dispersion of these young people lead in course of time to the formation of more intimate and tender ties than those of mere neighborhood between the Canadian population and the Icelandic colony, I am sure in predicting that it will not prove a matter of regret on the one side or the other. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, in reference to this point I cannot help remarking with satisfaction on the extent to which a community of interests, the sense of being engaged in a common undertaking, the obvious degree in which the prosperity of any one man is a gain to his neighbours, has amalgamated the various sections of the population of this Province, originally so diverse in race, origin, and religion, into a patriotic, closely welded, and united whole. (Applause.) In no part of Canada have I found a better feeling prevailing between all classes and sections of the community. (Cheers.)

It is in a great measure owing to this widespread sentiment of brotherhood, that on a recent occasion great troubles have been averted, while at the present moment it is finding its crowning and most triumphant expression in the establishment of a University under conditions which have been found impossible of application in any other Province of Canada—I may say in any other country in the world—(great cheering)—for nowhere else either in Europe or on this Continent, as far as I am aware, have the Bishops and heads of the various religious communities into which the Christian world is unhappily divided, combined to erect an Alma Mater to which all the denominational colleges of the Province are to be affiliated, and whose statutes and degrees are to be regulated and dispensed under the joint auspices of a governing body in which all the Churches of the land will be represented. (Great applause.) An achievement of this kind speaks volumes in favour of the wisdom, liberality, and the Christian charity of these devoted men by whom in this distant land the consciences of the population are led and enlightened, and long may they be spared to see the effects of their exertions and magnanimous sacrifices in the good conduct and grateful devotion of their respective flocks. (Cheers.) Nor, I am happy to think, is this good fellowship upon which I have so much cause to congratulate you, confined either within the limits of the Province, or even within those of the Dominion.

A good many Winnipeg, Man., families are moving out upon homestead claims this fall.

Diphtheria is raging in several parts of the United States and Canada.

# DI RECTORY.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.

Express.....12:58 A. M. Express.....5:12 P. M.  
Express.....12:58 P. M. Express.....5:52 A. M.  
Mixed.....11:20 P. M. Mixed.....7:50 A. M.

GOING WEST.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth, 10 1/2 a. m.  
From Picton and Mill Point, 7 p. m.  
From Erinsville, 10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth, 2 1/2 p. m.  
To Mill Point and Picton, 3 1/2 a. m.  
To Erinsville, 2 1/2 p. m.

## STEAMBOATS.

Str. *Shannon*, leaves Picton daily, 6 a. m.  
Arriving at Napanee, 9:30 a. m.  
Leaves Napanee, 3 p. m.  
Arriving in Picton, 6 p. m.  
Str. *Pilgrim*, (Napanee and Mill Point),  
Leaves Napanee 8:30 a. m., and 1:15 p. m.  
Leaves Mill Point 11 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

## POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.  
Day Train East-Mail closes, 12:05 p. m.  
West " " 4:30 p. m.  
Night Train East " " 9:00 p. m.  
West " " 9:00 p. m.  
Camden Route-Tamworth, Centreville, Camden East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills-Mail closes 2:15 p. m.  
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route-Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorestville-Mail closes 4:30 p. m.  
Fredericksburg Route-Norven, Hamburg, Sillsville, Parma and Conway-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays-Mail closes 1 p. m.  
Switzerville-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays-Mail closes 1:15 p. m.  
Goosport and Greta-Saturday-Mail closes 1 p. m.  
Erinsville, Robin and Selby, daily-Mail closes 1:30 p. m.  
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily-Mail closes 1:30 p. m.

## CHURCHES.

PODS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist-Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.  
Canada Methodist-Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.  
Episcopal-Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.  
Presbyterian-Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.  
Roman Catholic-Rev. Father Macdonald. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.  
The Brethren-Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Orange Block.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

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ST. LOUIS,

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS,"  
Napanee, Ont.



## THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 2nd, 1877.

### MR. CARTWRIGHT'S MEETING AT ODESSA.

PURSUANT to the notice given, the Hon. the Minister of Finance met his constituents at Odessa on Tuesday evening, 30th ult., and was received by his friends with a warm welcome. SIDNEY WARNER, Esq., of Wilton, filled the chair with his usual ability, and after a short but appropriate expression of his gratification with the members present, and at meeting the Hon. Gentleman, called on the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT to address the assemblage.

MR. CARTWRIGHT, who was received with applause, said he regretted that he

The speeches delivered by the Reform leaders during the late campaign will be very shortly issued in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the country. The number printed will be very large. Making our Tory contemporaries a present of anything they can twist out of what we are going to say, we would suggest that the pamphlet be issued in parts, being more likely to be thoroughly read by and circulated among farmers, mechanics and the public generally when a dozen or two pages are stitched together than when four or five times as bulky. The speeches are by all odds the ablest ever delivered before the Canadian public, and in depth, breadth, and honesty, and comprehensiveness furnish a contrast with Tory utterances which will not be lost on the country.

## POLITICAL CLIPS.

### TORY PROGRAMME FOR '78.

Referring to the withdrawal of Sir John and his great travelling circus for the season, and his re-appearance with the yernal leaves of the spring of 1878. The following valedictory is given at the close of the opposition picnic season, by that talented orator and poet, Mr. Josiah Burr-Piomb:

This child of sin  
Will rise again,  
A startled world nonplussing,  
And in the spring  
His voice will ring  
While wicked Grits discussing.

Sir John Macdonald told the Hamiltonians that Riel was a rebel. There was nothing particularly fresh in the information, but it was rather shabby to call the Frenchman names considering that he acted so friendly to Sir John when in 1872 he stepped aside in Provencher and allowed Sir George Cartier to take the seat.—*Tiser*.

That high-toned organ of genteel journalism, that gentlemen's paper written for gentlemen, the *Halifax Herald*, is polite enough to assure us that the Minister of Finance has the "intellect of a jail-bird." It is these little amenities and courtesies of Tory journalism that soften down the asperities of political life, and make us thankful that the holy fire of chivalry still burns within the Tory bosom.—*Tiser*.

The *Kingston News* says: "In 1873 what is known as the Pacific Railway Scandal turned up, the result of the united conspiracies of a band of thieves." We presume the band reserved to by our contemporary were Macdonald, Cartier, Allan & Co., who according to the *News*, were guilty of the "grandest job ever perpetrated in the British Empire."

Mr. Cartwright has long enjoyed a considerable reputation as a Parliamentary speaker, and his late Budget Speeches were model financial statements—interesting, lucid, and displaying a thorough comprehension of a difficult subject; but even his intimate friends must have been agreeably surprised at his splendid efforts on the stump. The talk about his "incapacity" and "bungling" is silenced forever, for his discussions of the financial and commercial affairs of the country have discovered a mind of a very high order, which seizes its subject with a statesmanlike grasp. Our Protectionist friends dispute the soundness of his policy, as they are entitled to do, but they cannot dispute the ability with which he propounds it. Sir John Macdonald fancies himself a wonderfully clever fellow at satirizing and scandalizing an opponent, and he has paid a good deal of attention in that line to the Finance Minister; but we venture to think he will not lightly tackle that gentleman again, for Mr. Cartwright has shown himself a professor of the art of disputation, and has administered to Sir John the worst flog-

# WAR NEWS.

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM TURKEY PROHIBITED—ENGLAND MOVING FOR MEDIATION—LORD LOFTUS ORDERED TO CONFER WITH PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF—KARS AND PLEVNA COMPLETELY INVESTED—GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY BEFORE PLEVNA—RUSSIAN REFUSE BEFORE KARS—BOMBARDMENT OF KARS AND PART OF THE CITY ON FIRE—A JUNCTION EFFECTED BY ISMAIL PASHA WITH MUKHTAR PASHA—RUSSIA DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

## PLEVNA SURROUNDED BY RUSSIANS.

No convoy has succeeded in entering Plevna since Gen. Ghourko took command of the cavalry. The investment is now complete. The Imperial Guards, as fast as they arrived, took up positions on the Russian left; thus gradually prolonging the line of investment across the Lovatz road to the Sofia road.

The investment by the infantry thus extends from the Roumanian positions, north-east of Plevna, to the Sofia road on the west. The circle is completed by Gourko's cavalry, which can cut off all supplies, but the Russians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry investment. There is every reason to believe Plevna is not victualled sufficiently to stand a siege until the spring, and appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out. The question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than since Krundener's defeat in July.

The impression prevails that since the recent rains the Russians convinced of the impossibility of wintering in Bulgaria will make a desperate effort to effect a reduction of Plevna and defeat Suleiman's army before their retirement into Roumania. Russia would thus stand in a better position should diplomacy intervene.

## RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

A Russian official despatch from Tutchentiza, before Plevna, says, on the 24th, after a desperate engagement of ten hours, Gen. Gourko's detachment, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurnji Dubuik and Teliche. Gourko then stationed himself on the Sofia road, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Ewsi Pasha with the chief of the staff, many other Turkish officers, 3,000 foot soldiers, and a regiment of cavalry. Four cannon, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, were also captured. Our loss is unknown, but must have been considerable.

On Sunday the Russians carried a Turkish position at Teliche, west of Plevna. A Pasha, several officers, seven companies of Turks, and three cannons were captured.

Grand Duke Nicholas inspected on the 26th the battlefield at Goray Dubrinsk. The troops are elated by their victory. The Russian loss was 2,500, and the Turkish loss nearly equal. Eighty Turkish officers were taken, and a flag and four guns captured.

The Turkish loss at the capture of the position near Gorny Dubnik, Oct. 24th, was 4,000 killed besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only stormed the position. At the third attempt they assert the Turks twice lured them under a destructive fire with a white flag.

Teliche was surrounded on the 28th by one cavalry, two infantry brigades, and a brigade of Cossacks. It was bombarded for two hours from seventy-two guns and surrendered. There was no

## THE RED CROSS.

The Turkish Minister, at I explains that the societies of Cross and the Red Crescent are in object, viz., to relieve the time of war, and in view of the learning of the American Red Cross recently formed here that Turkey is one of the count world where religious liberty is temively practiced.

## THE STURDY-CARR AB

FREDERICK STURDY SENTENCE AND LOUIS TO TWO YEARS IN TENTIARY.

GUELPH, Oct. 29.—This after Lordship Mr. Justice Merrison the prisoners Frederick and Sturdy, for having abducted and abetted in the abduction of Mr. Sheriff Gow, Miss Ar Carr, on the night of the 26 J

His Lordship addressed the and said he entirely concurred verdict rendered by the jury. case the limit the law allows ment for the offence is fourteen the Provincial Penitentiary. saw no mitigating circumstar case. He had ample opportunity after getting Miss Carr into the during the journey to Hamilton a deliberately planned abduction young women, and had been c in the most cruel, heartless, a manner. Notwithstanding her for mercy, she was carried to on that wretched night, and al did not wish to harass the pris ings he must refer to the delib tion of her person, with a view ling her to go through a ma money as a means to cover the portion of crime. This was th of this nature which had o Ontario, and he felt it to be h society, to morality, and to the punish him, as well as make a to others. It was extremely to see a person like the prisoi shameful position, and although had urged uncontrollable pa affection as a motive for the had had, as he said, ample o to desist before the crime was The sentence of the Court, th that you be confined for ten y Provincial Penitentiary.

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most a stranger to them, and when he was a young and untried politician, and had given him a seat in the Parliament of Canada.

If therefore, he did not visit them so often as he could wish, he could assure them it was not from want of inclination to do so, but from the fact his time was so engrossed by the duties of his position, as to render such visits difficult in their accomplishment. He proposed on that evening to address them upon one of the topics which just now was agitating the public mind. He referred, he said, to the question of Protection and Free Trade, and he hoped to be able to convince them in the course of his remarks, that the Protection cry that had lately been made to do so much service in the recent utterances of a small number of persons, involved not only a fallacy, but covered an iniquity. It was not only absurd, but it was wrong and cruel. He then in an address of nearly two hours duration, discussed the topic in a lucid and plain commonsense manner, showing that Protection means increased taxation of the farmer, and that disguise it how its advocates will, it just means from an agriculturist's point of view, more taxation.

We hope next week to be able to give our readers, his entire speech on this subject, and we bespeak for it a careful reading by our Farmers, as the class to whom it was delivered and for whose particular consideration it was originally intended.

The meeting was a gratifying success in all respects. Reporters were present from the "Whig" and "Standard" Offices. Messrs. PEARCE of the "Whig" and CASEY of the "Casket" were also present taking notes.

The Hon. Minister will certainly have to look elsewhere than in Odessa for indications of a Conservative reaction.

## "BUSINESS."

A Standard correspondent, calling himself "Business," finds fault with the publication of liquor imports in the EXPRESS. Now, if Mr. "Business" was a business man, as he would have people believe from his signature, he would know that almost every newspaper in the Dominion publishes the imports and exports regularly—whiskey included.

The Standard editor's comparison of the matter, with the privacy of post office letters, amounts to nothing, and the assertion that the EXPRESS publishes these items to show its opposition to the Dunkin Act is simply ridiculous.

The Toronto Mail has taken a step in the right direction, and one which would be advisable with daily journals generally throughout the Dominion. The following is from its issue of Monday:

"It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that we shall during the coming winter, try to meet the wants of the working-classes, to many of whom are now unobtainable out of employment, by giving gratuitous insertion to all advertisements for situations. And that the unemployed may more fully reap the benefit of this change, employers will also have the privilege of gratuitously notifying the public of vacancies in their service. No advertisement to exceed twenty words, or to be inserted more than twice."

sition of the various prohibitory organizations in Canada, agreed to recommend a union of the previously existing Alliance with the several Provincial leagues, and the formation of a new Dominion Alliance. It was felt that more sympathy and support than have hitherto been given to the societies named could be secured for a general Prohibitory organization, and, consequently, more practical work performed.

The recommendations of the Conference having been accepted, the Alliance as now constituted is a thoroughly national society, with which Prohibitionists in all parts of the Dominion are invited to co-operate.

The Constitution of the new Alliance is framed to meet the circumstances arising out of the dissimilarity of laws in the several Provinces, and the vast extent of territory embraced in the sphere of its operations.

To the end that the work of the Alliance might be under the immediate direction and supervision of an Executive, whose members could readily consult with each other, it was deemed necessary that some city should be made the centre of operations, and Toronto was accordingly selected for the present year.

The Executive Committee intend, as soon as practicable, to enter upon a vigorous and systematic work in all parts of the Dominion, and whilst never losing sight of the great aim, "Total Prohibition," they will endeavor to promote Provincial or Dominion legislation in harmony with the objects and principles of the Alliance.

The first great duty devolving upon the Executive is to put the Alliance upon a sound financial basis, and to insure a regular income for a term of years, with that end in view, they have concluded to appeal to the friends of prohibition for subscriptions to a fund of \$100,000 payable in five equal annual instalments. This sum may appear large, but it is by no means out of proportion to the importance of the cause, the magnitude of the work, the number of persons that are expected to aid, or the strength and boasted liberality of our opponents. Those whom Providence has blessed with wealth, influence and a disposition to promote the best interests of society will, doubtless, contribute liberally to this scheme; but its success cannot be secured without the cordial assistance of all classes according to their means. We also trust that all temperance associations throughout the Dominion will lend their hearty co-operation to ensure the success of this undertaking.

To indicate the practicability of raising the sum named, let it be supposed that:

10 persons give each \$100 for 5 years	\$ 5,000
20 " " " " " "	10,000
30 " " " " " "	15,000
40 " " " " " "	20,000
50 " " " " " "	25,000
60 " " " " " "	30,000
70 " " " " " "	35,000
80 " " " " " "	40,000
90 " " " " " "	45,000
100 " " " " " "	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>

And this appeal meet with the response anticipated, there will be no difficulty in educating and directing public opinion as to secure, at no distant date, the enactment of a Prohibitory Law, and the consequent deliverance of our fair Dominion from the terrible evils resulting from the Liquor traffic.

Signed by order of the Executive,  
ALEXANDER VIDAL, President,  
THOMAS GILES, Secretary.

Persons willing to aid the Alliance in its important work are requested to forward their names to the Secretary, Rev. Thomas Giles, Toronto, stating under which sum in the foregoing schedule they wish their names placed.

Toronto, Oct. 5th. 1877.

The Dunkin by-law submitted in Peterboro' has been carried by a majority of 119.

petery invested. The place is provisioned for four months.

The Hungarian Government refuse to surrender the rails captured on the way through Hungary to Roumania, on the ground that they were contraband of war.

Order has been restored in the southern portion of the Province of Daghestan. The insurrection is very troublesome in the north, but its importance has been exaggerated, and its success impossible.

RUSSIANS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

It is asserted Prince Gorischakoff, in a communication to the Russian Ambassador at Berlin emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the condition of the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria is definitely improved.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is reported Earl Derby has ordered the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to confer with Prince Gortschakoff with a view of bringing about mediation.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Servian Skupstchina will not meet before December. The question of peace cannot sooner be decided.

## THE TURKISH POSITION.

It is officially confirmed that Ismail Pasha, with a force of forty battalions, effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha. The army is now concentrated in a strong position at Kaprikoi.

STAMULA, Oct. 23.—Col. Valentine Baker will shortly resign his command and return to Constantinople.

Erzeroum is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming, and reinforcements hastening up from Trebizond.

Snow in the Schipka Pass is a metre deep (39 in.). Operations are impracticable.

The Egyptians, before their removal to Varna, suffered dreadfully, 800 or 400 going into the hospital daily with dysentery.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Turkey having secured a release of £280,000 of Egyptian annual tribute, heretofore pledged to pay interest on Turkish loans is about to open negotiations here for a new loan of £5,000,000; interest to be secured by the pledge of the beforementioned £280,000.

The Porte has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain.

An Adrianople letter of Oct. 15th states 20,000 refugee women and children are still there.

## TURKISH VICTORIES.

Suleiman Pash telegraphs to-day twelve Russian battalions with cavalry and artillery attacked the works of Ratichuk. On the 25th, the Turks made a sortie and forced the Russians to retire into the entrenchments at Pirigos with a loss of 450.

Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Jovan-citlik, near Kosova, on the right, to Slenik on the left, and were repulsed with a loss of 800. Turkish loss 194.

On Oct. 19th the Russians attacked Fort Ahenz before Kars, but were repulsed.

The Turks commenced a bombardment against the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass, on the 24th ult., and silenced a Russian battery.

The Russians have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Thames.

## PLENA TO BE REVICTUALLED.

All means of transport have been requisitioned at Philippopolis and Sofia for conveying three months' provisions into Plevna. Surgeons of the English ambulance at Plevna report on October 13th 1,500 wounded there. Private houses are converted into hospitals. The want of lint and medicines is greatly felt.

The Kingston "Whig" says early morning express arrive Kingston on Wednesday from (Guelpi) Sturdy and his daughter. At Tor great crowd, collected at the depot to a glimpse of them, but at this place arrived at an early hour, and totally pected. The pair chatted and ch cheerily on the cars, and did not seem affected by the penalties inflicted upon for indiscretions and offences.

## Osman Pasha a Canadian

The Scotch are not content withing that Adam was a countryman the Americans are not content withing the "greatest country in the v which produce the "greatest man" ever lived, and who was first in war first in peace, but they must see out of their way to rob Canada modest share of honors. We have treated to no end of convincing that Osman Pasha is a Scotchman, a like quantity of equally convincing proof that that redoubtable warrior officer who fought in the America This is grossly unjust to Canada, for intelligent being knows perfectly well Osman is neither a Caledonian nor American cit, but a naturalized sut Canada. It is true he was borne i U. S., but to Canada, the land of li tion, are to be credited his nam fame. Osman's real name is Green Phelps Dodge, who was M. North York during '72-73, and wh last seen in our House of Com whither he repaired from North Y November, '73, to vote for the Scandal hero. He was not after heard of for a couple of years, w was discovered by a Canadian trav Turkey that, overwhelmed with g Sir John's defeat, he had enter Turkish army in order to get disti from his despondent woes. Hi promoted rapidly owing to the having learned that he silenced Ramsay in Canada and was prepar laugh at the Russian big guns. A as he takes St. Petersburg, it is sai his intention of returning to North where he will again run a saw mill is the true story of Osman Pasha. don Advertiser.

## THE CASTLETON TRAGEDY

SMITH, WELTON, AND MALLOI THE COBOURG ASSIZES.

DAVID SMITH THE ABORTIONIST GUILTY OF MURDER—SENTENCE FERRED.

COBOURG, Oct. 25.—The trial o three men, David Smith, Marvin W and John Cope Mallory, for the n of Victoria Alberta Wade at Castlet 25th of last May, commenced at ti sizes before Mr. Justice Gwynne t All the prisoners are to be tried ately. Smith the abortionist bein first to come before the Court. His took place to-day, and after exam twenty-four witnesses and six m men, he was found guilty, sentenc ferred.

The Assize Court was crowded hundreds were unable to gain admi The prisoner Smith is a man of sev He is the wreck of a once strong probably tall man. He is now do up, toothless, and weak. His five m in gaol has much improved his ap ance.

When brought into Court this mo he wore by no means the air of a about to be tried for his life. He l about him, nodded to his old acqu ances, and chewed his tobacco just his trial was an ordinary occurrence as the day wore on he became u varying his monotonous position i prisoner's box, by walking up and occasionally sitting down, and some jumping up on the seat to look a crowd.—Mail.



## WAR NEWS.

**EXPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM TURKEY PROHIBITED**—ENGLAND MOVING FOR MEDIATION—LORD LOFTUS ORDERED TO CONFER WITH PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF—KARS AND PLEVNA COMPLETELY INVESTED—GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY BEFORE PLEVNA—RUSSIAN REPULSE BEFORE KARS—BOMBARDMENT OF KARS AND PART OF THE CITY ON FIRE—A JUNCTION EFFECTED BY ISMAIL PASHA WITH MUKHTAR PASHA—RUSSIA DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

### PLEVNA SURROUNDED BY RUSSIANS.

No convoy has succeeded in entering Plevna since Gen. Ghourko took command of the cavalry. The investment is now complete. The Imperial Guards, as fast as they arrived, took up positions on the Russian left; thus gradually prolonging the line of investment across the Lovatz road to the Sofia road.

The investment by the infantry thus extends from the Roumanian positions, north-east of Plevna, to the Sofia road on the west. The circle is completed by Gourko's cavalry, which can cut off all supplies, but the Russians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry investment: There is every reason to believe Plevna is not victualled sufficiently to stand a siege until the spring, and appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out. The question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than since Krudener's defeat in July.

The impression prevails that since the recent rains the Russians convinced of the impossibility of wintering in Bulgaria will make a desperate effort to effect a reduction of Plevna and defeat Suleiman's army before their retirement into Roumania. Russia would thus stand in a better position should diplomacy intervene.

### RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

A Russian official despatch from Tutchentza, before Plevna, says, on the 24th, after a desperate engagement of ten hours, Gen. Gourko's detachment, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurnji Dubuik and Teliche. Gourko then stationed himself on the Sofia road, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Ewsi Pasha with the chief of the staff, many other Turkish officers, 3,000 foot soldiers, and a regiment of cavalry. Four cannon, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, were also captured. Our loss is unknown, but must have been considerable.

On Sunday the Russians carried a Turkish position at Teliche, west of Plevna. A Pasha, several officers, seven companies of Turks, and three cannons were captured.

Grand Duke Nicholas inspected on the 25th the battlefield at Gorny Dubrinsk. The troops are elated by their victory. The Russian loss was 2,500, and the Turkish loss nearly equal. Eighty Turkish officers were taken, and a flag and four guns captured.

The Turkish loss at the capture of the position near Gorny Dubink, Oct. 24th, was 4,000 killed besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only stormed the position. At the third attempt they assert the Turks twice lured them under a destructive fire with a white flag.

## THE RED CROSS.

The Turkish Minister, at New York, explains that the societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent are identical in object, viz., to relieve the suffering in time of war, and in view of the Russians learning of the American society of the Red Cross recently formed here he claims that Turkey is one of the countries in the world where religious liberty is most extensively practiced.

## THE STURDY-CARR ABDUCTION.

FREDERICK STURDY SENTENCED TO TEN, AND LOUISA TO TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

GUELPH, Oct. 29.—This afternoon his Lordship Mr. Justice Merriam sentenced the prisoners Frederick and Louisa Sturdy, for having abducted and aided and abetted in the abduction of the niece of Mr. Sheriff Gow, Miss Annie Mary Carr, on the night of the 26 July.

His Lordship addressed the prisoner, and said he entirely concurred in the verdict rendered by the jury. In your case the limit the law allows as punishment for the offence is fourteen years in the Provincial Penitentiary. He said he saw no mitigating circumstance in his case. He had ample opportunity to reflect after getting Miss Carr into the cab and during the journey to Hamilton. It was a deliberately planned abduction of the young woman, and had been carried out in the most cruel, heartless, and brutal manner. Notwithstanding her entreaties for mercy, she was carried to Hamilton on that wretched night, and although he did not wish to harass the prisoner's feelings he must refer to the deliberate violation of her person, with a view of compelling her to go through a marriage ceremony as a means to cover the principal portion of crime. This was the first case of this nature which had occurred in Ontario, and he felt it to be his duty to society, to morality, and to the public to punish him, as well as make an example to others. It was extremely deplorable to see a person like the prisoner in his shameful position, and although counsel had urged uncontrollable passion and affection as a motive for the crime, he had had, as he said, ample opportunity to desist before the crime was complete. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is that you be confined for ten years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The PRISONER said he had not been guilty of the gross things charged against him by Miss Carr, and that he had no opportunity to have witnesses to prove him correct in his statement.

His LORDSHIP said that Miss Carr's evidence was given in a manner which left no doubt as to her truthfulness, and it had been corroborated at every important point.

His Lordship, in sentencing Louisa Sturdy to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary, he could come to no other conclusion than that she knew of her father's intention, although her crime was not so enormous as his. She was, no doubt, in a measure controlled by him, but he could not forget that Miss Carr had intreated her, a woman, for mercy, and that instead of protecting her, and as was a woman's duty, had, to say the least of it, acted in a highly improper manner. He alluded to the fact that she might have controlled her father for good, but it gave him great pain to say it, her conduct in entering the cab, and afterwards driving all the way to Hamilton on that wretched night, was highly improper. He referred to the petitions, signed by 812 citizens asking for a lenient sentence on the girl, and the fact that a family of small children were dependent on her for motherly care, and said that although it was with great pain he must perform his duty. She had proven that she was

## THE KAMINISTIGUIA.

THE PRACTICABILITY AS A HARBOR EFFECTUALLY ESTABLISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, ONT., October 27.

The steamer Ontario and Quebec both went up the Kaministiquia river, drawing over 11 feet aft, touching lightly opposite the Fort. The steamer City of Duluth, the largest vessel on Lake Superior, went up on Monday and discharged forty tons of freight at the Government dock. The captain went up to Ingalls dock, a quarter of a mile further up, with no difficulty at all. She had no trouble in winding, and drew ten feet eight inches aft. The captain considers the Kaministiquia the best river on Lake Superior. He expressed himself highly pleased, and glad he took his vessel up, as it settles a vexed question. Only one snag was met with in the river up to Ingalls dock to the west. The depth of water in the channel outside of the river, eleven feet on the average, is nearly fourteen feet; being on board myself I know it from personal observation, having taken the sounding from the man who hove the lead,

## The Inverary Castle Fire.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The famous family seat of the Duke of Argyll at Inverary was severely damaged by a fire which broke out on the 12th ult. The Princess Louise and her husband, Lord Lorne, as well as the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and other members of the family, were sleeping in the house at the time. As usual in a nobleman's home, the means to subdue a fire when once it has broken out were ineffective, and for a long time the water supply was miserably insufficient. Headed by the Duke and Lord Lorne everybody worked with a will at passing the buckets filled at a neighboring stream, and soon all the tenantry and townspeople were on the spot to help. The accounts differ as to how the fire was first discovered. According to one report, a fisherman going to the harbour saw the flames burst out of the top of the great central tower, and at once gave an alarm, and in a very short time all the members of the family, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, who were in the castle at the time of the outbreak, and had to take refuge in the Argyll Hotel. By this time a large number of the townspeople had arrived in the park, and with the servants were busily at work in removing the more valuable effects and extinguishing the flames. Owing to the fact that the main walls, galleries, and staircases were stone, the conflagration was limited to one part of the building, and some of the principal rooms were saved by the solid character of the masonry and by a copious application of water. The billiard room, and several bed rooms had their contents quite destroyed. Many thousands of pounds will have to be expended in restoring the interior of this noble mansion. The pictures and other valuables were removed in safety. Among the pictures is a portrait of the great Marquis of Argyll and his son, who were both beheaded, and many other family portraits. The Queen was early apprised by telegram of the safety of the Princess and the other members of the Argyll family. The fire was visible for ten miles. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The castle remained on fire from 4 a. m. till 9 a. m. The building is about 140 years old, and is constructed of chlorite slate. Many articles of vertu and antiquities have been destroyed. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery has been reduced to ashes, together with 200 flint-lock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argyllshire Fencibles, and which had been artistically mounted above the wall.

## SITTING BULL ON THE STUMP.

THE BIG INJUN GIVES UNCLE SAM A TIDING OF HIS MIND—HE APPRECIATES SQUAD DEALING—THE CANADIAN BLACKFEET TREATY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A *Herald's* special gives further details of the Sitting Bull Conference. It says that Sitting Bull in replying to Gen. Terry, said: "For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people and treated me badly. What have we done that you should war us? I did not give you the country, but you followed me, so I had to come to this country. I was born and raised in this country with Red River half-breed and we are going to that part of the country. You came here to tell us lies but we don't want to hear them. I do wish any such language used to me that is to tell me such lies in my great Mother's house. (Alluding to Queen Victoria.) Don't you say two words more. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and raise this country full grown people." The "how-hows" the Indians interrupting this address showed the perfect sympathy between them and Sitting Bull. Several other Sioux spoke all more or less after Sitting Bull's style. A squaw also spoke, probably as a direct insult to the Commission as the office of squaw is degrading. Ter and Lawrence exhibited little concern during the proceedings, and the Indians rather chagrined, were about to leave when Terry asked if they refused to accept the President's offers. A long pause ensued and Sitting Bull finally replied that he had told all he had to tell. "In this case," said Gen. Terry, "there is nothing more." This decision disconcerted the Redskins. Sitting Bull completed his insult by rising at the end of the conference, shaking hands with the Dominion officers, and addressing to them terms of affection and respect, while he slighted the Americans present, not even saying to the Indian "Haw," or good-bye.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A *Herald's* Pembina despatch says by a Canadian Blackfoot treaty the Indians cede about 200,000 square miles of the finest land in the Canadian North-West to the Dominion. Each band is allotted a separate reservation. Each chief gets \$25 cash, a coat, and a silver medal. The annual payment to each chief is \$25, each head man \$15, and to all the others of the tribe \$5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The official report of the Sitting Bull Commission states that after the conference, the Canadian authorities conferred with Sitting Bull, and, in answer to the request of the Commission as to what transpire Col. McLeod addressed them, stating endeavored to impress on the Indians the importance of their answer. I contradicted their assertion that they were British Indians, and pointed out their only hope was the buffalo, and would not be long before this support would cease. They could expect nothing besides protection from the Queen Government while they behaved themselves. He warned them their decisions affected them and their children. I told them they must not cross the line with hostile intent, and urged them to carry his words to the camp and to their young men. He also pointed out that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them seriously. They unanimously adhere to their answer, and promised to observe what he told the Col. McLeod thinks they will not cross the line, at any rate not for some time come.

Shad in Lake Ontario.

The Rochester Union says:—"O distinguished fellow-citizen, Seth Gree

valry. Four cannon, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, were also captured. Our loss is unknown, but must have been considerable.

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Teliche was surrounded on the 28th by one cavalry, two infantry brigades, and a brigade of Cossacks. It was bombarded for two hours from seventy-two guns and surrendered. There was no assault.

#### THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

The Russian losses to October 18th are officially stated at 60,100.

A despatch from Gurgevo says the bombardment of Rustchuk continues.

Kars has been bombarded, and part of the city is now on fire. It is now completely invested. The place is provisioned for four months.

The Hungarian Government refuse to surrender the rails captured on the way through Hungary to Roumania, on the ground that they were contraband of war.

Order has been restored in the southern portion of the Province of Daghestan. The insurrection is very troublesome in the north, but its importance has been exaggerated, and its success impossible.

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When the prisoners spoke it was with evident agitation, the female prisoner being very much distressed at the painful position in which she found herself. They were then removed to their cells, whence they will shortly be taken to Kingston.

The Kingston "Whig" says—The early morning express arrived in Kingston on Wednesday from Guelph, with Sturdy and his daughter. At Toronto a great crowd, collected at the depot to catch a glimpse of them, but at this place they arrived at an early hour, and totally unexpected. The pair chatted and laughed cheerily on the cars, and did not seem much affected by the penalties inflicted upon them for indiscretions and offences.

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SMITH, WELTON, AND MALLORY AT THE COBBOURG ASSIZES.

DAVID SMITH THE ABORTIONIST FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER—SENTENCE DEFERRED.

COBBOURG, Oct. 25.—The trial of the three men, David Smith, Marvin Welton,

and several bed rooms had their contents quite destroyed. Many thousands of pounds will have to be expended in restoring the interior of this noble mansion. The pictures and other valuables were removed in safety. Among the pictures is a portrait of the great Marquis of Argyll and his son, who were both beheaded, and many other family portraits. The Queen was early apprised by telegram of the safety of the Princess and the other members of the Argyll family. The fire was visible for ten miles. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The castle remained on fire from 4 a. m. till 9 a. m. The building is about 140 years old, and is constructed of chlorite slate. Many articles of vertu and antiquities have been destroyed. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery has been reduced to ashes, together with 200 flintlock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argyleshire Fencibles, and which had been artistically arranged along the wall. The colours of the 91st (Princess Louise's Own) Highlanders, which were, some years ago, handed over to the Duke of Argyll's custody, are also destroyed. The townspeople were most active in their exertions, and as soon as the worst was over the Duke and Duchess called upon several of the most prominent inhabitants of the town and personally thanked them for their aid. They afterwards addressed a letter to the Provost, thanking "all the people of Inverary" for their exertions. None of the family have suffered much from the shock, nor have any of the domestics in the castle received any injury. Her Majesty the Queen and a large number of friends made enquiries during Friday. The castle, I believe, is insured, but I need hardly say that no sum could replace the many articles of family and historical interests which have been destroyed.

The cost of restoring the Castle is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. The Duke of Argyll is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given. It appears that the whole insurance is £106,000, of which £80,000 is applied to the building alone, the balance to the movables. The early collapse of the cupola proved to be a powerful help in preventing the total destruction of the castle and its contents. The tower, in fact, acted like a great blast furnace seventy feet high.

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The Canadian trophy for the Paris Universal Exposition, of which a photograph is being prepared for submission to the English Commission, will be 99 feet in height from the ground to the top of the flag pole, or 85 feet to the top of the roof. It will contain four stories, with three galleries, and be constructed principally of walnut and pine. The following are its dimensions: Base 30 feet; 16 feet 6 inches from the ground to the first gallery, 16 feet to the second, 16 feet to the third, and 11 feet 6 inches thence to the roof; from the base of the roof to the top about 25 feet. The lower story will be filled with cases for small exhibits, there being four cases of eleven sections each, making forty-four sections in all. This story will be decorated with wild flowers. The first gallery will be decorated with goods, and in the verandah are two cases elevated one above the other, with a roof on the top, forming a miniature tower. The cases in the centre of this section will be filled with vials containing geological specimens and specimens of agricultural produce. The gallery above is supported by ornamental brackets, festooned with rope and twine. The second gallery is about twenty-three feet square, and will be decorated with lumbermen's tools, agricultural implements, etc., while moose heads decorate each side. The third gallery will be adorned with a canoe suspended from its side, with fishing nets, spears, tackle, cricket bats and other sporting implements, above being a large buffalo head, and on the side corn brooms. The roof will contain specimens of shingling and slating, while at the top of the tower,

were British Indians, and pointed out their only hope was the buffalo, and it would not be long before this supply would cease. They could expect nothing besides protection from the Queen's Government while they behaved themselves. He warned them their decision affected them and their children. He told them they must not cross the line with hostile intent, and urged them to carry his words to the camp and tell their young men. He also pointed out that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them seriously. They unanimously adhere to their answer, and promised to observe what he told them. Col. McLeod thinks they will not cross the line, at any rate not for some time to come.

#### Shad in Lake Ontario.

The Rochester Union says:—"Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Seth Green, has just received information that is not only gratifying to him but of very considerable interest to the public. It is of a nature that confirms Mr. Green's judgment that shad can be successfully propagated in the large lakes. The information came from J. A. Howard, of Port Ontario, and is accompanied by proof of the news conveyed. Mr. Howard sends a fine male shad, weighing five and a half pounds, which he says was caught in a gill net six or seven miles out in Lake Ontario, off Port Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River. The fish is the largest of its kind yet caught in the lake, and is one of those placed in its waters by Mr. Green in the year 1872. The attempt to introduce the fish in fresh water was an experiment. It is now no longer in the list of experiments, but a matter of certainty. The fish have been caught at various points on the lake ever since the fry were put in, and appear to grow as rapidly and possess all the qualities of the shad that are caught in salt water. Mr. Green now intends to go on with the work of supplying the lake with a large quantity of shad by liberating fry. States bordering the upper lakes have also tried the experiment of raising shad in those waters, and the people will be pleased to hear that everything points to the success of the movement. The French King who wished to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his dominion, could not carry out his desire; but Seth Green may place a shad on the table of every house in the State."

The Belleville Intelligencer adds, in confirmation of the success of Mr. Green's experiments that shad, which previous to Mr. Green's attempt at propagating them in Lake Ontario, were unknown in the waters of the Bay of Quinte, are now caught in considerable numbers by the fishermen along its shores, and that we have seen many of the fish, which are very beautiful and highly esteemed as food. Many thousands of young shad died in the lake, yet a sufficient number have survived to make the experiment measurably successful. The people of Canada, therefore, owe a debt to Mr. Green, as do his own countrymen, for as the shad have no respect for boundary lines, they are fast becoming an item of value in the accounts of the fishermen.

#### A WILD STEER IN NEW YORK.

HUNDREDS OF PISTOL SHOTS IN THE HEART OF THE METROPOLIS.

A steer (escaped from an English avenue abattoir, near Forty-seventh street, yesterday morning, and ran down First avenue. The hangers-on at the abattoir pursued the steer, shouting and throwing sticks and stones at it. A crowd of little men and boys joined them within a few blocks. Maddened by the wild pursuit, the steer ran, tossing its horns threateningly, to Thirty-sixth street. As the steer reached Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, Agnes Brady, an elderly nurse, employed at 1 East Thirty-fifth street, was crossing. The steer tossed her into the air, goring her right side. She fell to the stone pavement, and her right elbow was dislocated. She was taken to her employers' home. The steer careered



Kars has been bombarded, and part of the city is now on fire. It is now completely invested. The place is provisioned for four months.

The Hungarian Government refuse to surrender the rails captured on the way through Hungary to Roumania, on the ground that they were contraband of war.

Order has been restored in the southern portion of the Province of Daghestan. The insurrection is very troublesome in the north, but its importance has been exaggerated, and its success impossible.

**RUSSIANS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR.**

It is asserted Prince Gorischakoff, in communication to the Russian Ambassador at Berlin emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the condition of the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria is infinitely improved.

**PEACE PROSPECTS.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is reported Earl Derby has ordered the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to confer with Prince Gortschakoff with a view of bringing about mediation.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Servian Skupchina will not meet before December. The question of peace cannot sooner be decided.

**THE TURKISH POSITION.**

It is officially confirmed that Ismail Pasha, with a force of forty battalions, effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha. His army is now concentrated in a strong position at Kaprikoi.

STAMBUL, Oct. 23.—Col. Valentine Baker will shortly resign his command and return to Constantinople.

Ezerouni is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming, and reinforcements hastening up from Trebizond.

Snow in the Schipka Pass is a metre deep. Operations are impracticable.

The Egyptians, before their removal to Aina, suffered dreadfully, 300 or 400 going into the hospital daily with dysentery.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Turkey having secured a release of £280,000 of Egyptian annual tribute, heretofore pledged to pay interest on Turkish loans is about to open negotiations here for a new loan of 5,000,000; interest to be secured by the ledge of the beforementioned £280,000.

The Porte has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain.

An Adrianople letter of Oct. 15th states 1,000 refugee women and children are ill there.

**TURKISH VICTORIES.**

Suleiman Pash telegraphs to-day twelve Russian battalions with cavalry and artillery attacked the works of Raticuk. On the 25th, the Turks made a sortie and forced the Russians to retire into entrenchments at Pirigos with a loss of 450.

Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Jovanfik, near Kosova, on the right, to denik on the left, and were repulsed with a loss of 800. Turkish loss 194.

On Oct. 19th the Russians attacked Fort Ahenz before Kars, but were repulsed.

The Turks commenced a bombardment against the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass, on the 24th ult., and silenced Russian battery.

The Russians have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Thames.

**PLEVENA TO BE RE-VICTUALLED.**

All means of transport have been requisitioned at Philippopolis and Sofia for conveying three months' provisions into Plevena. Surgeons of the English ambulance at Plevena report on October 13th 500 wounded there. Private houses are converted into hospitals. The want of food and medicines is greatly felt.

They were then removed to their cells, whence they will shortly be taken to Kingston.

The Kingston "Whig" says—The early morning express arrived in Kingston on Wednesday from Guelph, with Sturdy and his daughter. At Toronto a great crowd, collected at the depot to catch a glimpse of them, but at this place they arrived at an early hour, and totally unexpected. The pair chatted and laughed cheerily on the cars, and did not seem much affected by the penalties inflicted upon them for indiscretions and offences.

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COBBOURG, Oct. 25.—The trial of the three men, David Smith, Marvin Welton, and John Cope Mallory, for the murder of Victoria Alberta Wade at Castleton on 25th of last May, commenced at the Assizes before Mr. Justice Gwynne to-day. All the prisoners are to be tried separately, Smith the abortionist being the first to come before the Court. His trial took place to-day, and after examining twenty-four witnesses and six medical men, he was found guilty, sentence deferred.

The Assize Court was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The prisoner Smith is a man of seventy. He is the wreck of a once strong and probably tall man. He is now doubled up, toothless, and weak. His five months in gaol has much improved his appearance.

When brought into Court this morning he wore by no means the air of a man about to be tried for his life. He looked about him, nodded to his old acquaintances, and chewed his tobacco just as if his trial was an ordinary occurrence, but as the day wore on he became uneasy, varying his monotonous position in the prisoner's box, by walking up and down occasionally sitting down, and sometimes jumping up on the seat to look at the crowd.—*Mail.*

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A raid was made at Yarmouth, near Halifax, by about twenty-five magistrates upon liquor sellers, there being no licenses granted in the county. Several places were visited and a large quantity of liquor seized and destroyed.

A royal decree, of Oct. 20th, promises leniency to persons accused of treason and rebellion in Cuba, and the return of confiscated property to recusants who submit within four months.

President Hayes says that he found himself confronted with three important questions, one relating to currency, another the civil service, and the most important the Southern question. Concerning each there was a large difference of opinion within the Republican party, and whatever he did was sure to meet with some opposition. He had no resort but to act as seemed his duty regarding the financial question. If there were no President and no Congress he thought the action of natural laws would settle that question.

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The steer, unharmed, continued its flight toward the North river. At Eleventh avenue an employee of the Hudson River railroad aimed a bullet at the steer that reached a vital part. The steer slackened its pace, and midway between Thirty-third and Twenty-fourth streets came to a stand, seemingly dazed. Then Officer Armstrong, of the Thirty-seventh street police, and Thomas Wallace, a blacksmith, stunned it with sledge hammers. The steer fell, and the crowd poured upon it with revolvers, sticks and stones, and quickly killed it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE KAMINISTQUIA.  
TACTICABILITY AS A HARBOR EFFEC-  
TUALLY ESTABLISHED.

**SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., October 27.**  
A steamer Ontario and Quebec both  
up the Kaministiquia river, drawing  
11 feet aft, touching slightly opposite  
'ort. The steamer City of Duluth,  
largest vessel on Lake Superior, went  
Monday and discharged forty tons  
ight at the Government dock. The  
in went up to Ingalls dock, a quar-  
a mile further up, with no difficulty  
She had no trouble in winding,  
few ten feet eight inches aft. The  
in considers the Kaministiquia the  
river on Lake Superior. He expres-  
himself highly pleased, and glad he  
his vessel up, as it settles a vexed  
tion. Only one snag was met with  
e river up to Ingalls dock to the west.  
lepth of water in the channel outside  
a river, eleven feet on the average.  
arly fourteen feet; being on board  
if I know it from personal obsery-  
having taken the sounding from  
an who bove the lead,

The Inverary Castle Fire.

**STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**  
A famous family seat of the Duke of  
le at Inverary was severely damaged  
fire which broke out on the 12th ult.  
Princess Louise and her husband,  
Lorne, as well as the Duke and Du-  
of Argyle and other members of the  
y, were sleeping in the house at the  
As usual in a nobleman's home,  
neans to subdue a fire when once it  
roken out were ineffective, and for a  
time the water supply was miserably  
ficient. Headed by the Duke and  
Lorne everybody worked with a  
at passing the buckets filled at a  
aboring stream, and soon all the ten-  
7 and townspeople were on the spot  
lp. The accounts differ as to how  
re was first discovered. According  
e report, a fisherman going to the  
ur saw the flames burst out of the  
f the great central tower, and at once  
an alarm, and in a very short time  
ie members of the family, including  
Duke and Duchess of Argyle, the  
jus of Lorne and Princess Louise,  
were in the castle at the time of the  
eak, and had to take refuge in the  
le Hotel. By this time a large num-  
f the townspeople had arrived in the  
and with the servants were busily  
ork in removing the more valuable  
s and extinguishing the flames.  
g to the fact that the main walls, fir-  
ries, and staircases were stone, the  
agration was limited to one part of  
uilding, and some of the principal  
s were saved by the solid character  
e masonry and by a copious applica-  
e of water. The billiard room, and  
al bed rooms had their contents  
destroyed. Many thousands of  
ds will have to be expended in restor-  
he interior of the noble mansion  
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onflagration is unknown. The castle  
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building is about 140 years old, and  
instructed of eleven stories. Many  
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destroyed. A fine organ that stood  
e north gallery has been reduced to  
s, together with 2000 fine locksmusket  
had been used at Culloden by the  
lesire, Fenables, and which had  
artistically arranged along the wall  
colours of the 1st. Princess Louise.

Highlanders, which were saved  
eagers, have been sent to the Prince  
le's custody, are all destroyed.

SITTING BULL ON THE STUMP.  
THE BIG INJUN GIVES UNCLE SAM A PIECE  
OF HIS MIND—HE APPRECIATES SQUARE  
DEALING—THE CANADIAN BLACKFEET  
TREATY.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 28.**—A *Herald's* spe-  
cial gives further details of the Sitting  
Bull Conference. It says that Sitting  
Bull in replying to Gen. Terry, said :—  
"For sixty-four years you have kept me  
and my people and treated me bad.  
What have we done that you should want  
us? I did not give you the country, but  
you followed me, so I had to come to  
this country. I was born and raised in  
this country with Red River half-breeds,  
and we are going to that part of the  
country. You came here to tell us lies,  
but we don't want to hear them. I don't  
wish any such language used to me that  
is to tell me such lies in my great Mo-  
ther's house. (Alluding to Queen Vic-  
toria.) Don't you say two words  
more. Go back home where you came  
from. This country is mine, and I intend  
to stay here and raise this country full of  
grown people." The "how-hows" of  
the Indians interrupting this address  
showed the perfect sympathy between  
them and Sitting Bull. Several other  
Sioux spoke all more or less after Sitting  
Bull's style. A squaw also spoke, prob-  
ably as a direct insult to the Commission  
as the office of squaw is degrading. Terry  
and Lawrence exhibited little concern  
during the proceedings, and the Indians,  
rather chagrined, were about to leave  
when Terry asked if they refused the  
President's offers. A long pause ensued,  
and Sitting Bull finally replied that he  
had told all he had to tell. "In that  
case," said Gen. Terry, "there is nothing  
more." This decision disconcerted the  
Redskins. Sitting Bull completed his in-  
sult by rising at the end of the confer-  
ence, shaking hands with the Domin-  
ion officers, and addressing to them terms of  
affection and respect, while he slighted all  
Americans present, not even saying the  
Indian "Haw," or good bye.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 28.**—A *Herald's*  
Pembina dispatch says by a Canadian  
Blackfeet treaty the Indians cede about  
200,000 square miles of the finest land  
in the Canadian North-West to the Do-  
minion. Each band is allotted a separate  
reservation. Each chief gets \$25 in  
cash, a coat, and a silver medal. The  
annual payment to each chief is \$25, to  
each head man \$15, and to all the  
others of the tribe \$5.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.** The official re-  
port of the Sitting Bull Commission  
states that after the conference, the Can-  
adian authorities conferred with Sitting  
Bull, and in answer to the request of  
the Commission as to what transpired,  
Col. McLeod addressed them, stating he  
endeavored to impress on the Indians  
the importance of their answer. He  
contradicted their assertion that they  
were British Indians, and pointed out  
their only hope was the buffalo, and it  
would not be long before this supply  
would cease. They could expect nothing  
besides protection from the Queen's  
Government while they behaved them-  
selves. He warned them their decision  
affected them and their children. He  
told them they must not cross the line  
with hostile intent, and urged them to  
carry his words to the camp and tell  
their young men. He also pointed out  
that a few mischievous young warriors  
might do them seriously. They an-  
nounced they would then answer, and  
promised to be true what he told them.  
Col. McLeod thanks they will not cross  
the line, it is a pity not for us, but for  
them.

Shed in Lake Ontario  
The *Register* says, "The  
distinguished fellow citizen, Sitting Bull,  
has just come to our attention that he is  
only thirty years of age, and of very useful  
and interest to the public. He is a  
natural genius. Mr. Green has  
in mind that such can be seen, fully and

Important Notice.  
\$2,000 WORTH OF  
New Bankrupt Stock,  
JUST ARRIVED AT  
MEAGHER'S.

Come and See. We are determined to sell  
Cheaper than can be bought in a regular way.  
Our prices are far below the Wholesale Price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN  
COTTON AND WINCEY SHIRTINGS.  
PRINTS AT 5c. A YARD.  
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.  
Good Black Lustres at 15c. a yard.  
Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing,  
Remarkably Cheap.  
Mens' Long Boots, \$1.50,  
Worth, \$2.50.

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.  
200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Every Line of Goods to be sold below  
Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making  
your purchases  
254 MEAGHER BROS.

UNION BAKERY.  
SPECIAL NOTICE.

They call the attention of the public to the  
Union Bakery, where you will find always on  
hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cakes, Biscuit and Confec-  
tionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding  
Cakes a specialty. Baking done in the neatest  
manner.

In addition to my Bakery, will keep a gen-  
eral assortment of

Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs,  
Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public.  
Is situated in the place, one door east, corner of  
Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

254 NEIL SHANNON.

F. BEZO'S  
RESTAURANT,

Opposite the Tichborne House.  
Meals can be obtained on most reason-  
able terms. Board by the day or week.

254 FRUIT OR GROCERIES

254 Fruit and Fancy Goods, and  
F. BEZO'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS,  
Best in the Market.

254 F. BEZO.

CAMPAIGN  
OPENED  
FOR 1878.

DOWNEY'S

ARE NOW SHOWING  
Full Lines  
IN

COLORER MERINOS,  
COLORER MERINOS,  
COLORER ATHOL CLOTHS,  
COLORER PERSION CORDS,  
COLORER BROCADES.

Full Lines in

BLACK LUSTRES,  
BLACK MERINOS,  
BLACK CASHMERES,  
BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS,  
BLACK PARAMATTAS,  
BLACK BARATTHES,  
BLACK RUSSEL CORDS

Full Lines in

BLACK SILKS,  
COLORER SILKS,  
SILK VELVETS,  
VELVETEENS

Full Lines in

WINCEYS,  
FLANNELS,  
BLANKETS,  
RUGS,  
COTTONS,  
PRINTS.

Full Lines in

GLOVES,  
HOSIERY,  
CORSETS,  
SILK FRINGES,  
WOOL FRINGES,  
GALLOONS,  
BRAIDS.

Full Lines in

SHAWLS,  
MANTLES,  
SKIRTS.



Lightning. The famous family seat of the Duke of Inverary was severely damaged by a fire which broke out on the 12th ult. Princess Louise and her husband, Lorne, as well as the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and other members of the family, were sleeping in the house at the time. As usual in a nobleman's home, means to subdue a fire when once it is kindled are ineffective, and for a time the water supply was miserably scant. Headed by the Duke and Lorne everybody worked with a will, passing the buckets filled at a running stream, and soon all the tenants and townspeople were on the spot. The accounts differ as to how the fire was first discovered. According to one report, a fisherman going to the river saw the flames burst out of the great central tower, and at once gave the alarm, and in a very short time members of the family, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Lorne and Princess Louise, were in the castle at the time of the fire, and had to take refuge in the Hotel. By this time a large number of townspeople had arrived in the castle and with the servants were busily engaged in removing the more valuable articles and extinguishing the flames. It was found that the main walls, the roof, and staircases were stone, and that the fire was limited to one part of the building, and some of the principal rooms were saved by the solid character of the masonry and by a copious application of water. The billiard room, and the bed rooms had their contents destroyed. Many thousands of pounds will have to be expended in restoring the interior of this noble mansion. Pictures and other valuables were retained in safety. Among the pictures is a portrait of the great Marquis of Argyll, and some of the family portraits. The Queen was early apprised by telegram of the fire, and the Princess and the other members of the Argyll family. The fire is estimated to be ten miles. The cause of the fire is unknown. The castle was on fire from 4 a. m. till 9 a. m. The building is about 140 years old, and is constructed of old red sandstone. Many of the pictures and antiques have been destroyed. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery has been reduced to shreds with 200 flint-lock muskets which had been used at Culoden by the Jacobites, and which had been artistically arranged along the walls of the 91st (Princess Louise's) Highlanders, which were, some time ago, handed over to the Duke of Argyll's custody, are also destroyed. The people were most active in their efforts, and as soon as the worst was over the Duke and Duchess called upon the most prominent inhabitants of the town and personally thanked them for their aid. They afterwards addressed a letter to the Provost, thanking the people of Inverary for their efforts. None of the family have suffered from the shock, nor have any of the pictures in the castle received any damage. Her Majesty the Queen and a number of friends made enquiries on Friday. The castle, I believe, is still in ruins, but I need hardly say that no one would replace the many articles of art and historical interests which have been destroyed. The cost of restoring the Castle is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. The Duke of Argyll is of opinion that a building was set on fire by lightning, and that the fire was caused by a loud peal of thunder having awoken him shortly before the alarm was given. It appears that the whole cost is £106,000, of which £80,000 is to be paid for the building alone, the balance for the movables. The early collapse of the cupola proved to be a powerful aid in preventing the total destruction of the castle and its contents. The fire, in fact, acted like a great blast furnace, and blew the roof high.

Canadian Trophy for the Paris Exposition.

Canadian trophy for the Paris Exposition, of which a photograph is here published.

**Bull's style.** A squaw also spoke, probably as a direct insult to the Commission as the office of squaw is degrading. Terry and Lawrence exhibited little concern during the proceedings, and the Indians, rather chagrined, were about to leave when Terry asked if they refused the President's offers. A long pause ensued, and Sitting Bull finally replied that he had told all he had to tell. "In that case," said Gen. Terry, "there is nothing more." This decision disconcerted the Redskins. Sitting Bull completed his insult by rising at the end of the conference, shaking hands with the Dominion officers, and addressing to them terms of affection and respect, while he slighted all Americans present, not even saying the Indian "Haw," or good-bye.

New York, Oct. 23.—A Herald's Pembina despatch says by a Canadian Blackfoot treaty the Indians cede about 200,000 square miles of the finest land in the Canadian North-West to the Dominion. Each band is allotted a separate reservation. Each chief gets \$25 in cash, a coat, and a silver medal. The annual payment to each chief is \$25, to each head man \$15, and to all the others of the tribe \$5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The official report of the Sitting Bull Commission states that after the conference, the Canadian authorities conferred with Sitting Bull, and, in answer to the request of the Commission as to what transpired, Col. McLeod addressed them, stating he endeavored to impress on the Indians the importance of their answer. He contradicted their assertion that they were British Indians, and pointed out their only hope was the buffalo, and it would not be long before this supply would cease. They could expect nothing besides protection from the Queen's Government while they behaved themselves. He warned them their decision affected them and their children. He told them they must not cross the line with hostile intent, and urged them to carry his words to the camp and tell their young men. He also pointed out that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them seriously. They unanimously adhered to their answer, and promised to observe what he told them. Col. McLeod thinks they will not cross the line, at any rate not for some time to come.

#### Shad in Lake Ontario.

The Rochester Union says:—"Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Seth Green, has just received information that is not only gratifying to him but of very considerable interest to the public. It is of a nature that confirms Mr. Green's judgment that shad can be successfully propagated in the large lakes. The information came from J. A. Howard, of Port Ontario, and is accompanied by proof of the news conveyed. Mr. Howard sends a fine male shad, weighing five and a half pounds, which he says was caught in a gill net six or seven miles out in Lake Ontario, off Port Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River. The fish is the largest of its kind yet caught in the lake, and is one of those placed in its waters by Mr. Green in the year 1872. The attempt to introduce the fish in fresh water was an experiment. It is now no longer in the list of experiments, but a matter of certainty. The fish have been caught at various points on the lake ever since the fry were put in, and appear to grow as rapidly and possess all the qualities of the shad that are caught in salt water. Mr. Green now intends to go on with the work of supplying the lake with a large quantity of shad by liberating fry. States bordering the upper lakes have also tried the experiment of raising shad in those waters, and the people will be pleased to hear that everything points to the success of the movement. The French King who wished to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his dominion, could not carry out his desire; but Seth Green may place a shad on the table of every house in the State."

The Belleville Intelligencer adds, in confirmation of the success of Mr. Green's experiment, that shad, which previous to Mr. Green's attempt at propagating them

Worth, \$2.50.

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.

## 200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Every Line of Goods to be sold below Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making your purchases. 25-4f MEAGHER BROS.

## UNION BAKERY.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the Union Bakery, where you will find always on hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confectionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding Cakes a speciality. Icing done in the neatest manner.

In addition to my Bakery, will keep a general assortment of

### Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, Vinegar, &c.,

and the general wants of the public.

Remember the place, one door east, corner of Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

25 tf NEIL SHANNON.

## F. BEZO'S RESTAURANT,

(Opposite the Tichborne House.)

Meals or lunch can be obtained on most reasonable terms. Board by the day or week.

FRUIT OR GROCERIES

Toys and Fancy Goods, and

D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS, Best in the Market.

25-tf. F. BEZO.

## CAMPAIGN OPENED

FOR 1878.

## Western Advertiser & Weekly Liberal.

Reduced Price—Premium to every Subscriber. Harvest for Agents.

The Fifteenth Annual Campaign of the Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal is now under full headway. Hundreds of new names are pouring in from all parts of Canada. We want 5,000 new subscribers during this canvass. Plenty of room for 1,000 more agents. Our terms to agents, and inducements to subscribers will be found in anything yet offered.

### BILL OF FARE.

- 1.—Best general newspaper in Canada.
- 2.—Balance of year free to new subscribers.
- 3.—Splendid Engraving to every subscriber.
- 4.—Agricultural Department by W. F. Clarke.
- 5.—Teacher's Department—Best in Canada.
- 6.—Julius' "Fashion and Kitchen" column.
- 7.—Music, pictures, chess, humor, etc.
- 8.—Full base ball, cricket and sporting news.
- 9.—Complete Temperance Record.
- 10.—Reliable and copious Market Reports.

TERMS FOR 1878—\$1.60, with engraving Landseer's "Sanctuary," 30x20 inches. \$1.50, without engraving. Postage prepaid.

Liberal terms to agents. For free sample copies, or full instructions to agents, address,

JOHN CAMERON & Co.,

"Advertiser" Office, London, Ont.

## Political Meetings.

The Minister of Finance, the

HON. R. J. CARTWRIGHT

BLACK FAKAMATTAN, BLACK BARATHEDES, BLACK RUSSEL CORDS

## Full Lines in

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS

## Full Lines in

WINCEYS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, RUGS, COTTONS, PRINTS.

## Full Lines in

GLOVES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, SILK FRINGES, WOOL FRINGES, GALOONS, BRAIDS.

## Full Lines in

SHAWLS, MANTLES, SKIRTS.

## Full Lines in

MANTALASSE, BEAVERS, NAPS, VICTORIA TWIL, WATERPROOFS, AND PLAID FOR ULSTER PROOFS.

## Full Lines in

LADIES' AND GENTS' MERINO UNDERCLOTHING, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN VENIT WOOLENS.

## Full Lines in

CLOUDS, SCARFS, SQUARES, HOODS, JACKETS.

erions. None of the family have suffered much from the shock, nor have any of the domestics in the castle received any injury. Her Majesty the Queen and a large number of friends made enquiries during Friday. The castle, I believe, is insured, but I need hardly say that no sum could replace the many articles of family and historical interests which have been destroyed.

The cost of restoring the Castle is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. The Duke of Argyll is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given. It appears that the whole insurance is £100,000, of which £80,000 is applied to the building alone, the balance to the movables. The early collapse of the cupola proved to be a powerful help in preventing the total destruction of the castle and its contents. The tower, in fact, acted like a great blast furnace seventy feet high.

#### The Canadian Trophy for the Paris Exposition.

The Canadian trophy for the Paris Universal Exposition, of which a photograph is being prepared for submission to the English Commission, will be 99 feet in height from the ground to the top of the flag pole, or 85 feet to the top of the roof. It will contain four stories, with three galleries, and be constructed principally of walnut and pine. The following are its dimensions: Base 20 feet; 16 feet 6 inches from the ground to the first gallery, 16 feet to the second, 16 feet to the third, and 11 feet 6 inches thence to the roof; from the base of the roof to the top about 25 feet. The lower story will be filled with cases for small exhibits, there being four cases of eleven sections each, making forty-four sections in all. This story will be decorated with wild flowers. The first gallery will be decorated with goods, and in the verandah are two cases elevated one above the other, with a roof on the top, forming a miniature tower. The cases in the centre of this section will be filled with vials containing geological specimens and specimens of agricultural produce. The gallery above is supported by ornamental brackets, festooned with rope and twine. The second gallery is about twenty-three feet square, and will be decorated with lumbermen's tools, agricultural implements, etc., while moose heads decorate each side. The third gallery will be adorned with a canoe suspended from its side, with fishing nets, spears, tackle, cricket bats and other sporting implements, above being a large buffalo head, and on the side corn brooms. The roof will contain specimens of shingling and slating, while at the top of the tower, on each of the four sides, is the word "Canada." There will be a circular staircase in the interior leading to the different galleries. The trophy promises to be one of the features of the Exhibition.

A raid was made at Yarmouth, near Halifax, by about twenty-five magistrates upon liquor sellers, there being no licenses granted in the county. Several places were visited and a large quantity of liquor seized and destroyed.

A royal decree, of Oct. 20th, promises leniency to persons accused of treason and rebellion in Cuba, and the return of confiscated property to recusants who submit within four months.

President Hayes says that he found himself confronted with three important questions, one relating to currency, another the civil service, and the most important the Southern question. Concerning each there was a large difference of opinion within the Republican party, and whatever he did was sure to meet with some opposition. He had no resort to act as seemed his duty regarding the financial question. If there were no President and no Congress he thought the action of financial laws would settle that question.

mouth of Salmon River. The fish is the largest of its kind yet caught in the lake, and is one of those placed in its waters by Mr. Green in the year 1872. The attempt to introduce the fish in fresh water was an experiment. It is now no longer in the list of experiments, but a matter of certainty. The fish have been caught at various points on the lake ever since the fry were put in, and appear to grow as rapidly and possess all the qualities of the shad that are caught in salt water. Mr. Green now intends to go on with the work of supplying the lake with a large quantity of shad by liberating fry. States bordering the upper lakes have also tried the experiment of raising shad in those waters, and the people will be pleased to hear that everything points to the success of the movement. The French King who wished to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his dominion, could not carry out his desire; but Seth Green may place a shad on the table of every house in the State.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* adds, in confirmation of the success of Mr. Green's experiment, that shad, which previous to Mr. Green's attempt at propagating them in Lake Ontario, were unknown in the waters of the Bay of Quinte, are now caught in considerable numbers by the fishermen along its shores, and that we have seen many of the fish, which are very beautiful and highly esteemed as food. Many thousands of young shad died in the lake, yet a sufficient number have survived to make the experiment measurably successful. The people of Canada, therefore, owe a debt to Mr. Green, as do his own countrymen, for as the shad have no respect for boundary lines, they are fast becoming an item of value in the accounts of the fishermen.

#### A WILD STEER IN NEW YORK.

HUNDREDS OF PISTOL SHOTS IN THE HEART OF THE METROPOLIS.

A steer escaped from an English avenue abattoir, near Forty-seventh street, yesterday morning, and ran down First avenue. The hangers-on at the abattoir pursued the steer, shouting and throwing sticks and stones at it. A crowd of idle men and boys joined them within a few blocks. Maddened by the will pursuit, the steer ran, tossing its horns threateningly, to Thirty-sixth street. As the steer reached Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, Agnes Bradley, an elderly nurse, employed at 4 East Thirty-fifth street, was crossing. The steer tossed her into the air, goring her right side. She fell to the stone pavement, and her right elbow was dislocated. She was taken to her employers' home. The steer careered madly down Broadway, scattering the multitude, and turning into Thirty-third street. Officer Smith of the Broadway police closely followed, rapidly discharging his revolver at the steer, without visible effect. At nearly every corner the great pursuing crowd was swelled, and the street was densely filled. At Eighth avenue officer Smith's shots seemed to be taken as the signal for an indiscriminate firing at the steer by the crowd. Hundreds of revolvers were fired, the bullets whistling in every direction. A gentleman who was about to get off an Eighth avenue car on Thirty-second street says that he thought there was a riot, and stayed where he was. A bullet entered the chin of Anton Smith.

The steer, unharmed, continued its flight toward the North river. At Eleventh avenue an employee of the Hudson River railroad aimed a bullet at the steer that reached a vital part. The steer slackened its pace, and midway between Thirty-third and Twenty-fourth streets came to a stand, seemingly dazed. Then officer Armstrong, of the Thirty-seventh street police, and Thomas Walker, a blacksmith, stunned it with sledge hammers. The steer fell, and the crowd poured upon it with revolvers, sticks and stones, and quickly killed it. — N. Y. Sun.

full headway. Hundreds of new names are pouring in from all parts of Canada. We want 5,000 new subscribers during this canvass. Plenty of room for 1,000 more agents. Our terms to agents, and inducements to subscribers will be found in anything yet offered.

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JOHN CAMERON & Co.,

"Advertiser" Office, London, Ont.

#### Political Meetings.

The Minister of Finance, the

HON. R. J. CARTWRIGHT,

Will address his Constituents at the Following Places.

AT ODESSA TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, 30th Oct. at 7:30 p. m.

AT BATH TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 7:30 p.m.

AND AT NAPANEE TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 2nd of November, at 7:30.

COD SAVE OUR QUEEN.

24-3in.

#### A BARGAIN.

A No. 9 Columbia Cooking Stove,

With Reservoir, Nearly New,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

With or without utensils. For further particulars, apply at the EXPRESS Office.

#### Scholarship for Sale.

A Scholarship for Beatty and Co's., Commercial College Belleville, can be bought at a bargain. This is a rare opportunity for any young man who wishes to get a thorough business education during the coming winter.

Apply to the "EXPRESS" Office.

#### Insolvent Act of 1875.

CANADA  
Province of Ontario, In the County Court of County of Lennox and Addington, IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD KIMBERLY BOWEN,

An Insolvent, I, the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a Declaration of Insolvency and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and I on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Napanee, October 6th, 1877.

E. K. BOWEN,  
By E. B. STONE,  
his Attorney, ad litem.

#### Full Lines in

LADIES' AND GENTS' MERINO UNDERCLOTHING SCOTCH AND CANADIAN VENIT WOOLENS

#### Full Lines in

CLOUDS, SCARFS, SQUARES, HOODS, JACKETS

#### Full Lines in

MINK SETS. SEAL SETS. BALISTIC SETS. ERMINE SETS. SEAL CAPS. MINK CAPS. FURS AND ROBES.

#### Full Lines in

LADIES STRAW & FELT HATS. FLOWERS. FEATHERS. PLUMES, &c., &c. MISS PHALEN, MANAGER.

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS. LACE CURTAINS. AND REPPS.

#### Full Lines in

READY-MADE CLOTHING. WORSTED COATINGS. BEAVERS. NAPES. ENGLISH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

James Walters, Cutter.

#### Full Lines in

MEN AND BOYS FELT HATS. CLOTH CAPS. FUR CAPS. AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JOHN DOWNFY.

Napanee, Oct. 6th, 1877.



# Advertisements this Week.

Thomas Stirling Cook—J. Henderson.  
Mortgage Sale—H. K. Kerr & Boyd.  
Important Notice—Meagher & Bros.  
Union Bakery—Neil Shannon  
Card—P. Beaz  
Notice—Sidney Warner  
Campaign Opened—J. Cameron & Co.  
American Invoice—J. Johnson  
Special Notices—H. R. Spencer  
Ad. in Local—Union Bakery  
Ad. in Local—H. Boyle.  
Special Notice—R. V. Pierce.  
Golden Medical Discovery—R. V. Pierce  
Fountain Nasal Injector—R. V. Pierce  
Special Notice—Rose & Fralick.  
Scholarship for Sale—Express Office.  
Insolvent Act—J. B. Stone.  
A Bargain—Express Office.  
Phosphoresce.  
Political Meetings—Hon. R. J. Cartwright.  
Coal Stores—Wright & Co.

## THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 2nd, 1877.

### Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

It is true I want money and cannot possibly do without it, as I have to pay for the goods I have sold. I also expect you will call and settle the amount due me without delay, as I am not in a position to wait on you any longer than the 15th of this month. A word to the wise is sufficient.  
Yours truly,  
H. BOYLE, Agt.

### Scholarship for Sale.

A Scholarship for Beatty & Co's., Commercial College Belleville, can be bought at a bargain. This is a rare opportunity for any young man who wishes to get a thorough business education during the coming winter. Apply at the Express Office.

### A Liberal Reward.

Lost—On or about Monday the 29th Oct., a large open-faced, double-eased English gold watch, with name engraved on the back. Please return to the Express Office.

### To Deer Hunters.

An Eight Shooter Spencer Repeating Rifle for sale, Cheap, at F. CHINNECK'S, Napanee. 27-28

### Mr. Cartwright's Meeting

In the Town to-night at 7.30.

### Daly's Dredge.

Mr. Cornelius J. Daly's dredge, William J. Daly, arrived in Picton harbor and commenced work Tuesday morning.

I have contracted debts and must and will pay them. Customers, who have made debts with me and must pay them, and that at once. I have waited patiently through October and now I must have the money. If not paid in a very few days, my books will go into the hands of a lawyer for collection. Don't blame me if costs are made on every order and account. Please settle at once and oblige.  
HENRY R. SPENCER.

### Not Ready Yet.

The basement of the C. M. Church will not be ready for occupation next Sunday, therefore the public services will continue to be held in the Town Hall.

Spencer Always Keep only the Best Quality of Goods.

### Cattle for England.

Twelve car loads of Illinois cattle passed through Napanee on Sunday en route for England 300 head, all in prime condition.

### All Ready.

The Engine House tank which supplied all the water at Monday's fire was immediately thereafter filled, and is now ready for any emergency.

My New Stock of Fall Tweeds are Moving off Lively at my Cheap Prices  
HENRY R. SPENCER.

### Dedication

The new Oddfellows' Hall will be dedicated for Napanee Lodge, No. 86, on Thanksgiving Day, November the 22nd, by the Past Grand Master of the Order, J. Ham Perry, Esq.

Spencer Gives Always the Very Best Satisfaction in Clothing.

### Aw Plankwalk.

On the strength of a numerous signed petition a plank walk has been built from the Railway Station to the entrance at East street. This supplies a want long felt in that locality.

The Best Ulster Over Coats are at SPENCER'S.

## Mining Journal.

One of the best publications of the kind in the United States is the Engineering and Mining Journal, with which are incorporated the Coal and Iron Record, of New York, and the Mining Review, of Denver, Col. Its contents are varied, and include information on subjects upon which it specially treats of a decidedly valuable and interesting nature. Published by the Scientific Publishing Company, New York.

### Presentation.

The teachers-in-training at the close of the Model School Examination last week presented Mr. A. C. Osborne, the Head Master, with a silver butter cooler and knife, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. A. C. Osborne, Head Master of the Model School, Napanee, by his M. & P. Pupils, 1877." Mr. Osborne made a very suitable reply, and although he has been but a short time amongst us, the above expresses the popularity he has already secured in the minds of his pupils.

### Illegal Fishing—Caution.

Two men were brought before the Magistrates at Trenton on the 26th, by the Fishery Overseer, on a charge of sparring fish in the river Trent with lights. The charge was proved, and the parties were fined \$20 each and costs or 60 days in gaol, the fines being payable in eight days. This ought to prove a warning to other parties who might be inclined to engage in the same illegal business.

### The Gunpowder Plot—Selby.

The Orangemen of Richmond, under the patronage of Lodge 327, intend celebrating the 5th of November by a lecture, to be delivered in the C. M. Church, Selby, by the Rev. Alex. Young, Presbyterian Minister, Napanee. Subject: "Rise and Progress of Orangism." The public are cordially invited to attend. All members of the order will appear in regalia. The chair to be taken by the County Master, Jas. A. Walker. Lecture to commence at 8 p. m.

### Warning to Sewing Girls.

A young woman, in the employ of Mr. Thorn, who was in the habit of carrying needles carelessly about her person, came in contact with the railing in passing up stairs, causing one of the needles to pass its whole length into the body. A physician was soon after in attendance, who found it necessary to cut down to the needle, and after considerable manipulating was successful in abstracting it, to the great joy of the patient, and saving her in all probability from a life of torture.—Picton Gazette.

### Canadian Association, San Francisco

A writer in San Francisco gives the following concise statement of the uses of the Canadian Association of California, and its reading room, to the Canadian sojourner in that city, far away from his home and friends: The reading room is open day and evening to all Canadians, resident and transient; and the Association would be happy to meet with any Canadians who happen to be travelling this way, and give them any information we possess, to further their interests, comfort, etc.

### A New Channel for the Barley Trade.

The Auburn (N. Y.) News says:—"The Southern Central has opened a new channel for the transportation of grain from the Canadas to Philadelphia. At Fair Haven, yesterday, the second car load of eight thousand bushels of barley was run through the steam elevator from a lake schooner to the freight cars. Five hundred bushels constitute a car load, requiring only an hour to load. The Southern Central has a contract for transporting 100,000 bushels of barley as above."

### FIRE.

#### HEAVY LOSS.

An alarm was sounded about 9.40 on Monday morning, when

passable for petitioners and others. The use of a team and man for two days was granted.

### POOR AND SANITARY.

On motion of Councillors Miller and Fralick, Mrs. Richard Richardson was granted \$1.00 per week for two weeks.

Widow Botting, \$1.50 per week for three weeks. To be expended under the supervision of Councillor Fralick.

### ACCOUNTS.

Chas. Bruton, special constable, care of prisoners Oct 14th, \$1.50; Eleven Firemen filling tank on 29th ult., \$15.00; Thos. Smith & Son, repairs to walks, \$10.00.

On motion of McNeill & James F. W. Smith was ordered to be paid \$7.50 full of account (The silver badge got by Policeman McCabe on his own authority, on the 6th Aug. '73, was not allowed.)

On motion of Lane and James, the account of Gibbard & Son, undertakers, for \$10, was ordered to be paid. (\$1.00 for burial plot not allowed.)

## FLINTON.

### For the Express.

I hope you of the front enjoy as clear and bracing weather as we have since the equinoctial gales have passed.

Our farmers are now busy putting their places in order for the winter and are looking expectantly for the lumber merchants to come in and offer large prices for grain and labor. Vain delusion! At present, grain and all shanty supplies are down to the lowest figure, while shanty-men's wages appear to be only from \$10 to \$12 per month.

I take pleasure in announcing the marriage, on the 22nd inst., of Mr. Moses Lessard, jr., to Miss Adelaide Mercier, of Flinton. They were united at the R. C. Church by the Rev. M. Donohue, from whence they proceeded to the residence of the bridegroom's parents, where their relatives from far and near were entertained to a sumptuous dinner. In the evening the house presented such a sight as would please even my ancient cynical namesake. In one room waiters were busy dispensing a first-class supper to the neighbors and friends, to the number of some 150, while, in another, they tripped the light fantastic toe till daylight next morn. We hope the horizon of the young couple will always be as bright and unclouded as at present. They carry with them the best wishes of the neighborhood for their prosperity and success. Who is next?

### DIOPHINES.

Flinton, Oct. 23, 1877.

### Ignorant Grand Juries Condemned by Montreal Orangemen.

MONTREAL, October 25.—Last evening an unusually largely attended mass meeting of Orangemen, Orange Young Britons, True Blues, and Prentice Boys, was held in the Hall. District Master Mackay presided, and he, with others, strongly criticised the late action of the Grand Jury. The following resolutions were afterwards unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Grand Jury, during the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in open violation of the positive evidence of two eye-witnesses of the dastardly murder of the late Brother Thomas L. Hackett, failed to do their imperative duty in bringing in a True Bill against John Sheehan, although he was fully committed by the Police Magistrate after due and careful deliberation on his part; and whereas a similar finding and commitment in the cases of McAllister and Ryan met the same fate.

Resolved, That the Orangemen of Montreal in District Lodge assembled do most solemnly protest against the present state of the jury law, as evidenced by the low status of the Grand Jurors and their gross ignorance, as displayed by the fact that thirteen of their number could not even sign their names, and were therefore palpably unable to arrive at an independent opinion or judge for themselves, but were evidently under the control of a small minority, and that such a failure of justice cannot but encourage similar outrages on the part of bloodthirsty and fanatical ruffians, ever ready to take human life on the smallest pretext.

We, therefore, call upon the Protestants of Canada, as lovers of Constitutional freedom, to rise as one man, and demand such a change in the laws as will place all classes and creeds on an equally safe footing, and thus inspire all with the confidence that murderers and their abettors

## "LO! THE POOR INDIAN."

A REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT IN THE CO OF PERTH.

The Ellice correspondent of the *ford Herald* of yesterday has the following:—"In this township lives a well-to-do farmer, Mr. James Murray, who has grown up a family, including a daughter about eighteen years of age, who is heroine of one of the most remarkable sensations that Ellice has ever produced. It appears that sometime ago Mr. Murray hired a man, a half-breed Indian named Atkins, to work on his farm on Thursday night last the girl Atkins were missing. The girl's brother started in pursuit, passing through the ford on their way to Caledonia, where they organized a search through Indian district in that vicinity. They found the pair in an Indian encampment in Oneida township, but not having the precaution to consult the authorities who passing through Stratford, they no warrant for the arrest of Atkins. The girl appeared to be in demented condition and either could not or would not give account of what had happened, her answer to inquiries being tears and sobs. She was taken to Caledonia, where Constable Thomas McCarthy yesterday morning, the latter with a warrant for the arrest of Atkins upon a charge of larceny, as he carried off some of his employer's goods along with the girl, thought that drugs must have been played in the abduction of Miss Murray, as it is impossible to conceive of her being loved with the far from prepossessing half-breed, the more particularly as was engaged to be married to a young man in Ellice. Atkins says he can produce a marriage certificate.

## THE DEFENDANT IN LIQUOR CASE.

HE IS NOT A COMPETENT OR COMPELLED WITNESS.

Chief Justice Harrison, by the ment he delivered in the case of Queen v. Roddy, has set at rest question that has long troubled legal men—whether or not it is proper to make defendants in liquor prosecutions, under the Crooks' Act, competent or compelled witnesses. The appellant in this case was convicted on his own testimony being made a witness for the Crown in this city, where prosecutions for violation of the liquor law have daily taken great deal of the time and attention of the Police Magistrate, ever since the case into operation, the Attorney, the evidence has been weak and seemed no possibility of a conviction to make out a case, called the defer to the witness stand, and, under elicited admissions from him which ejected him to the prison or imprisonment. Chief Justice, in the judgment where the Local Legislature was at in passing the law, and points out all convictions made by this means altogether unconstitutional, and should be shunned in future.—Mail.

## SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE

### A SHOCKING CASE.

A Montreal despatch says:—"The papers publish the following story of shocking events which have recently occurred in the county of Sheffield, East Townships:—A young woman named Mary McAdams, daughter of a local dealer at West Shefford, and aged 22, having been seduced, went to Watlington to have an abortion performed, as was alleged, set up for some little at the house of a medical man in the village. On her way home early week she stopped over night at a house at St. Ann's, nine miles from Watlington, where she gave birth to a child which was discovered dead in her arms next morning. A coroner's inquest held, a verdict of infanticide returned, and the unfortunate girl was committed to Shefford gaol for trial. Meanwhile her mother was so overwhelmed

Twelve car loads of Illinois cattle passed through Napanee on Sunday en route for England 300 head, all in prime condition.

#### All Ready.

The Engine House tank which supplied all the water at Monday's fire was immediately thereafter filled, and is now ready for any emergency.

My New Stock of Fall Tweeds are Moving off  
Lively at My Cheap Prices HENRY R. SPENCER.

#### Dedication

The new Oddfellows' Hall will be dedicated for Napanee Lodge, No. 86, on Thanksgiving Day, November the 22nd, by the Past Grand Master of the Order, J. Ham Perry, Esq.

Spencer Gives Always the Very Best Satisfaction in Clothing.

#### New Plankwalk

On the strength of a numerously signed petition a plank walk has been built from the Railway Station to the entrance at East street. This supplies a want long felt in that locality.

The Best Ulster Over Coats are at SPENCER'S.

#### Wanted.

Seven able-bodied muscular citizens for a Hoof and Ladder Company, must be capable of standing any amount of fatigue. Here's a splendid chance for ambitious young men, desirous of distinguishing themselves in the cause of humanity.

Under Shirts and Drawers Cheapest at SPENCER'S.

#### The Egg Trade.

The egg shipments from Napanee constitute an important item of export. We call the attention of farmers and dealers to the article on our fourth page, containing practical advice to shippers, worthy of careful perusal.

#### Barley Exports

The following are the shipments during the past week:—

By Diamond & Sherwood, .....	20,983 bu.
" Downey & Bro., .....	19,100 "
" L. A. Carscallen, (Grangers), .....	20,300 "
Total, .....	58,383 "

A large amount of Barley awaits shipment in Napanee warehouses, and a large amount is yet withheld by farmers. The price ranges from 47 to 52 cents.

#### The Market Square.

This nuddy locality is now being graded, open drains are to be constructed on each side and a gradual descent made from the centre. A few flagstone pavements running across the square in both directions would be a desideratum, and the additional cost would be of no consequence.

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Andrew Wycott of Odessa was on Monday fined, \$25 and \$10.70 costs, by Messrs. Williams and Webster, offence admitted. Mr. D. W. Fralick's case was postponed for further evidence. Mr. A. J. Empey, was fined \$10.20 (costs included) for being intoxicated and disorderly.

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On Saturday and Monday evening next the citizens of Napanee will have an opportunity of witnessing the beautiful display which Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Chicago produce, viz., views of places of note in different parts of the world, of the wonders and charms of foreign countries, beautiful effects of the microscope, magnificent dissolving views, and some comic scenes. These will be represented on an unusually large canvas by the aid of the Drummond light. The testimonials of the press, and of competent judges, assure satisfaction and delight to all who witness the entertainment.

Spencer Never Sells Shoddy Goods.

#### Grain for the Paris Exposition.

Dr. May has supplied Mr. Craig, Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association, with a large number of paper bags, to be filled with samples of grain to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Several bags will be sent to the President or Secretary of every Agricultural Association in Ontario. These bags, as they are to be returned filled to the Hon. the

sejourner in that city, far away from his home and friends: The reading room is open day and evening to all Canadians, resident and transient; and the Association would be happy to meet with any Canadians who happen to be travelling this way, and give them any information we possess, to further their interests, comfort, etc.

#### A New Channel for the Barley Trade.

The Auburn (N. Y.) News says:—"The Southern Central has opened a new channel for the transportation of grain from the Canadas to Philadelphia. At Fair Haven, yesterday, the second car load of eight thousand bushels of barley was run through the steam elevator from a lake schooner to the freight cars. Five hundred bushels constitute a car load, requiring only an hour to load. The Southern Central has a contract for transporting 100,000 bushels of barley as above."

#### FIRE.

##### HEAVY LOSS.

An alarm was sounded about 2.40 on Monday morning, when the rear of Culhane's Hotel, south side of Dundas street, was seen in flames. In ten minutes two lines of hose were laid and the water turned on, the engine being located near the engine house tank. A very brisk wind soon caused the flames to envelope the building, and so filled it and the adjacent street with such a dense suffocating smoke and heat as to render approach impossible, and not an article of clothing was saved, the family barely escaping with their lives. Eddie Culhane, a young lad, was providentially rescued from a smoke-filled room, in which he had lost his way, by Mr. James Rennie, a boarder, who heard his cry for help; otherwise he would undoubtedly have perished. After the firemen got to work, one stream played on the rear of the burning building, the other being rendered almost useless in front through the high wind which carried all before it, large fire-brands falling on every roof for two blocks distant. As the hotel fire became subdued an opportunity was given to turn a stream upon Blewett's building, opposite, the roof of which was on fire in several places, and after strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen it was finally extinguished, but not until the building was thoroughly drenched from roof to cellar. Had the flames gained headway in this direction, nothing could have saved the whole block towards the north, as the ground is covered with wooden buildings, and as it was, the active efforts of the citizens for fully two hours, prevented the fire from spreading in many places. Culhane's building was of good, and built in 1832, by Daniel Pringle (deceased). It was the oldest hotel in town. The fire originated through a defect in the chimney, where the kitchen joined the main building, and was in rapid progress before discovered by the inmates. Mr. Culhane's loss is about \$3,500. An iron safe containing money, valuable notes, and deeds was completely destroyed. Insurance, \$2,350, in the Citizens and National. Mr. Blewett's roof was destroyed, and everything in the building damaged by water; loss, \$1,600; insurance, \$2,800 on building, goods and furniture, in the Lancashire, Queen's, and British American. Mr. Snyder's store, in Blewett's building, damaged by water; covered by insurance. Hooper & Son's plate glass was saved from the intense heat by an adjoining brick wall. The fire was extinguished at 5 a. m.

As the fire progressed a few professional grumblers expressed opinions that were little to their credit. The heat was so intense that nothing could be done on Blewett's building before the hotel fire was subdued, as no firemen could get within a workable distance. The engine was worked to its utmost capacity; the hose burst six times alternately, on each branch, and the water had to be shut off before a new section could be replaced. Yet, with these drawbacks, a conflagration was stopped that threatened, at one time, to sweep all before it, and for their promptness, activity, and persevering exertions, our firemen are indebted to the thanks of the

annually largely attended mass meeting of Orangemen, Orange Young Britons, True Blues, and Prentice Boys, was held in the Hall. District Master Mackay presided, and he, with others, strongly criticised the late action of the Grand Jury. The following resolutions were afterwards unanimously adopted:

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We, therefore, call upon the Protestants of Canada, as lovers of Constitutional freedom, to rise as one man, and demand such a change in the laws as will place all classes and creeds on an equally safe footing, and thus inspire all with the confidence that magistrates and their juries will meet with condign punishment, without which confidence and feeling of security, the country will soon drift into a state of armed neutrality to be avoided by all peaceable men.

That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec.

#### CANADIAN JUSTICE.

##### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

Montreal has got a precious set of municipal and legal officials. The French Canadian majority in the City Council have refused to pay the volunteers who were ordered out by the authorities to prevent rioting on the occasion of the funeral of Hackett, the murdered Orangeman; the Grand Jury, by a strict sectarian and national vote, has refused to indict men for participation in the riots of the 12th and 16th of July, though there was sufficient evidence to warrant sending the prisoners up for trial; thirteen of the grand jurors made their 'X' to their receipts for pay; the Coroner, Mr. Jones, in an inquest on the body of Hackett bamboozled the jury into rendering a meaningless verdict by falsely representing that the Government was about to conduct an investigation, and then, when he had to preside over an examination into the death of a young girl killed by an operation for abortion, charged the jurors that, as the girl had no friends, and no one was interested, it would be as well to let the matter drop.—N. Y. World.

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#### NEWS ITEMS

The Rine movement continues to be great success in Montreal, and Mechanics' Hall is filled nightly.

Father Cruci, editor of the *Civita Cattolica*, a prominent Jesuit, has been expelled from the Order for maintaining that the temporal power is not necessary to the well being of the Church.

Much excitement was created in Chlottesville, P. E. I., on Wednesday, the visit of a whale to the harbour. It was chased by men in boats, and fired several times, but escaped to sea again.

The Grand Trunk report shows a deduction of sixty-nine thousand dollars the working expenses. After paying preference charges, this leaves a balance of seven hundred and eighty-one thousand to be added to capital account.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade marks and trade labels was signed by Minister Pierrepont and Earl Derby yesterday.

Chief Joseph—may his tribe decrease—wakes one night from a dream of peace.



young men, desirous of distinguishing themselves in the cause of humanity.  
Under Shirts and Drawers Cheapest at SPENCER'S.

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Total, 61,483 "

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**Grain for the Paris Exposition.**  
Dr. May has supplied Mr. Craig, Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association, with a large number of paper bags, to be filled with samples of grain to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Several bags will be sent to the President or Secretary of every Agricultural Association in Ontario. These bags, as they are to be returned filled to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, will pass free by post. It is to be hoped that the officers of the various societies will make an effort to send good samples of cereals without delay. This exhibit is one of great importance to Canadian farmers, and it is most desirable that they should assist in making it a success.

The Largest Stock and Best Quality of Goods at SPENCER'S.

**Honors from Abroad.**  
Mr. E. R. Shorey, of Canadian clothing-wringer notoriety, has shown us his medal received from the Australian Exhibition. It is finely executed of bronze, three and a half inches in diameter. On one side it has the following inscription :—  
"Agricultural Society of New South Wales,"  
surrounding a fine bass relief, representing agriculture, arts, manufactures, &c. On the other side  
"Practice with Science."  
E. R. Shorey,  
Napanee, O.  
Clothes Wringer,  
Sidney, N. S. W.  
1877.

surrounded by a laurel wreath. The medal is something Mr. Shorey may well be proud of. He sends samples of his wringers to the Paris Exposition, and it is to be hoped he will meet with a like success.

house tank. A very brisk wind soon caused the flames to envelope the building, and so filled it and the adjacent street with such a dense suffocating smoke and heat as to render approach impossible, and not an article of clothing was saved, the family barely escaping with their lives. Eddie Culhane, a young lad, was providentially rescued from a smoke-filled room, in which he had lost his way, by Mr. James Rennie, a boarder, who heard his cry for help; otherwise he would undoubtedly have perished. After the firemen got to work, one stream played on the rear of the burning building, the other being rendered almost useless in front through the high wind which carried all before it, large fire brands falling on every roof for two blocks distant. As the hotel fire became subdued an opportunity was given to turn a stream upon Blewett's building, opposite, the roof of which was on fire in several places, and after strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen it was finally extinguished, but not until the building was thoroughly drenched from roof to cellar. Had the flames gained headway in this direction, nothing could have saved the whole block towards the north, as the ground is covered with wooden buildings, and as it was, the active efforts of the citizens for fully two hours, prevented the fire from spreading in many places. Culhane's building was of wood, and built in 1832, by Daniel Pringle (deceased). It was the oldest hotel in town. The fire originated through a defect in the chimney, where the kitchen joined the main building, and was in rapid progress before discovered by the inmates. Mr. Culhane's loss is about \$3,500. An iron safe containing money, valuable notes and deeds was completely destroyed. Insurance, \$2,300, in the Citizens and National. Mr. Blewett's roof was destroyed, and everything in the building damaged by water; loss, \$1,600; insurance, \$2,800 on building, goods and furniture, in the Lancashire, Queen's, and British American. Mr. Snyder's store, in Blewett's building, damaged by water; covered by insurance. Hooper & Son's plate glass was saved from the intense heat by an adjoining brick wall. The fire was extinguished at 5 a.m.

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### TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Oct. 29th, 1877.

**SPECIAL SESSION.**  
The Council met pursuant to the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company.

The Mayor in the chair.  
Present, Messrs. Carscallen, Cliff, Fralick, James, Joy, Lane, Miller, Roe, Herring and McNeill.

Mov. R. C. sec. Miller, that a Hook and Ladder Co. be formed.—Carried.

Mov. Miller, sec. Herring, that the number of men enrolled be ten.—Carried.

Mov. Roe, sec. Miller, that the business of forming a Hook and Ladder Co. be referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, and report at next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

**STREET OPENING.**

A motion was read from Wm. McCollum and others, praying for a ditch on each side of road running north from Centre Street crossing, and above the Railway track, in order to make the street

## CANADIAN JUSTICE.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

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### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS PROPOSED.

The bill introduced in Washington by Kerman, by request, for the re-establishment of the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the Geneva Award, provides that the Court shall have three judges. The Court is to enter judgement in two classes of claims. The first class consists of the claims resulting directly from the damage done in the high seas by the Confederate cruisers, excluding the claims already allowed for damage caused by the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, after the latter left for Melbourne in July, 1865. The second class consists of claims for payment of premiums for war risks after the sailing of any Confederate cruisers. Judgements in the first class shall be paid before judgements in the second class. If the money appropriated by insufficient to pay the judgments of the first class, they shall be paid ratably.

The bill to provide for the further distribution of the Geneva award, authorizes claimants to sue the Court of Claims within a year from the passage of the Act. The bill authorizes appeals from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, and provides for the payment of judgements, with five per cent interest in full, if there be money enough, otherwise ratably.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade marks and trade labels was signed by Minister Pierrepont and Earl Derby yesterday.

Chief Joseph may his tribe decrease—  
Awoke one night from a dream of peace—  
And saw Glen, Howard ninety miles west—  
And said, "Poor man, let's give him a rest."  
—(Graph.)

Miss Minnie E. Hodges, who has just resigned the position of cashier and money order clerk in the Des Moines Iowa, Post Office, handled and paid out during six years \$4,000,000, and never made a mistake of a cent. At times she had charge of the whole office, with twenty-five and thirty clerks under her direction.

There was a Czar Alexander.  
Who decidedly "got up his dander."  
But the infidel Turk  
Pulled it down with a jerk  
And sat down on the Czar Alexander.  
—Utica Observer.

A SALAMANDER SHIP.—The *Teviotdale* an iron ship bound from Cardiff to India with a cargo of coals, was abandoned on fire on the 1st of November, 1876, in latitude 11 deg. south, longitude 70 deg. east near the Mauritius, the crew having been picked up soon after leaving the vessel. On the night of the 17th September, 1877 the mail steamer *Hindostan*, on her way from China to Suez, came across the abandoned *Teviotdale* two days before reaching Aden, and found the coal stowage smouldering in her hold. The fire has thus lasted ten months, and she had drifted about two thousand miles in that time.

passable for petitioners and others. The use of a team and man for two days was granted.

## POOR AND SANITARY.

On motion of Councillors Miller and Fralick, Mrs. Richard Richardson was granted \$1.00 per week for two weeks. Widow Botting, \$1.50 per week for three weeks. To be expended under the supervision of Councillor Fralick.

## ACCOUNTS.

Chas. Bruton, special constable, care of prisoners Oct 14th, \$1.50; Eleven Firemen filling tank on 29th ult., \$15.00; Thos. Smith & Son, repairs to walks, \$10.00.

On motion of McNeill & James, F. W. Smith was ordered to be paid 75c. in full of account. (The silver badge got by Policeman McCabe on his own authority, on the 6th Aug. '73, was not allowed.)

On motion of Lane and James, the account of Gibbard & Son, undertakers, for \$10, was ordered to be paid. (\$1.00 for burial plot not allowed.)

## FLINTON.

For the EXPRESS.

I hope you of the front enjoy as clear and bracing weather as we have since the equinoctial gales have passed.

Our farmers are now busy putting their places in order for the winter and are looking expectantly for the lumber merchants to come in and offer large prices for grain and labor. Vain delusion! At present, grain and all shanty supplies are down to the lowest figure, while shanty-men's wages appear to be only from \$10 to \$12 per month.

I take pleasure in announcing the marriage, on the 22nd inst., of Mr. Moses Lessard, jr., to Miss Adelaide Mercier, of Flinton. They were united at the R. C. Church by the Rev. M. Donohue, from whence they proceeded to the residence of the bridegroom's parents, where their relatives from far and near were entertained to a sumptuous dinner. In the evening the house presented such a sight as would please even my ancient cynical namesake. In one room waiters were busy dispensing a first-class supper to the neighbors and friends, to the number of one 150, while, in another, they tripped the light fantastic toe till daylight next morn. We hope the horizon of the young couple will always be as bright and unclouded as at present. They carry with them the best wishes of the neighborhood or their prosperity and success. Who is next?

## DIOGINES.

Flinton, Oct. 23, 1877.

Ignorant Grand Jurors Condemned by Montreal Orangemen.

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Whereas, the Grand Jury, during the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in open violation of the positive evidence of two eye-witnesses of the dastardly murder of the late Brother Thomas L. Hackett, failed to do their imperative duty in bringing in a True Bill against John Sheehan, although he was fully committed by the Police Magistrate after due and careful deliberation on his part; and whereas a similar finding and commitment in the cases of McAllister and Ryan met the same fate.

Resolved, That the Orangemen of Montreal in district Lodge assembled do most solemnly protest against the present state of the jury law, as evidenced by the low status of the Grand Jurors and their gross ignorance, as displayed by the fact that thirteen of their number could not even give their names, and were therefore palpably unable to arrive at an independent opinion or decide for themselves, but were evidently under the control of a small minority, and that such a failure of justice cannot but encourage similar outrages on the part of bloodthirsty and factious ruffians, ever ready to take human life on the slightest pretext.

## "LO! THE POOR INDIAN." &c.

A REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

The Ellice correspondent of the Stratford Herald of yesterday has the following:—"In this township lives a well-to-do farmer, Mr. James Murray, who has a grown up family, including a daughter about eighteen years of age, who is the heroine of one of the most remarkable sensations that Ellice has ever produced. It appears that sometime ago Mr. Murray hired a man, a half-breed Indian, named Atkins, to work on his farm, and on Thursday night last the girl and Atkins were missing. The girl's brothers started in pursuit, passing through Stratford on their way to Caledonia, whence they organized a search through the Indian district in that vicinity. They found the pair in an Indian encampment in Oneida township, but not having taken the precaution to consult the authorities who passing through Stratford, they had no warrant for the arrest of Atkins. The girl appeared to be in demented condition and either could not or would not give an account of what had happened, her only answer to inquiries being tears and sobs. She was taken to Caledonia, with her Constable Thomas McCarthy yesterday morning, the latter with a warrant for the arrest of Atkins upon a charge of larceny, as he carried off some of his employer's goods along with the girl. It is thought that drugs must have been employed in the abduction of Miss Murray, as it is impossible to conceive of her falling love with the far from prepossessing half-breed, the more particularly as she was engaged to be married to a young man in Ellice. Atkins says he can produce a marriage certificate.

## THE DEFENDANT IN LIQUOR CASES.

HE IS NOT A COMPETENT OR COMPELLABLE WITNESS.

Chief Justice Harrison, by the judgment he delivered in the case of the Queen v. Roddy, has set at rest the question that has long troubled legal men—whether or not it is proper to make the defendants in liquor prosecutions, under the Crooks' Act, competent or compellable witnesses. The appellant in this case was convicted on his own testimony, being made a witness for the Crown. In this city, where prosecutions for violations of the liquor law have daily taken up a great deal of the time and attention of the Police Magistrate, ever since the Act came into operation, the Attorney, when the evidence has been weak and there seemed no possibility of a conviction, has, to make out a case, called the defendant to the witness stand, and, under oath, elicited admissions from him which subjected him to fine or imprisonment. The Chief Justice, in the judgment shows where the Local Legislature was at fault in passing the law, and points out that all convictions made by this means were altogether unconstitutional, and to be shunned in future.—Mail.

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The authorities in St. John are charged with needless cruelty in regard to a man who died in goal the other day, it having transpired that he received nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.

Over two million is due New York city for street railroad licenses. A number of suits against the horse railroads have been commenced.

The President of the United States issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

Five hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds of gold arrived on Saturday from Australia, India, and China, for the Bank of England.

The horse disease has arrived at Port Republic, N. J., in a virulent form. Nearly fifty horses and mules have died and the malady is affecting the swine, who are dying rapidly. People are killing their pigs to prevent them from falling victims.

An expedition is being organized in New York to find six millions of treasure sunk near the Island of Cuagua, Venezuela, where the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro Alcantara was burned during a wild revel of its crew in 1815.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, which were shipped by parties in Chicago, left Boston on Saturday for Europe. Engagements are made sufficient to occupy all the grain tonnage of the steamers appointed to leave Boston during November.

A bill was introduced at Washington, by Gibson, of Louisiana, for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms treaties of commerce may be arranged with Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and Central America.

Mayor Ely of New York received an appeal from the Mayor of Fernandina, Florida. The appeal says 800 families must be supported before business can be resumed. They had on hand \$200, and they required \$7,000 to keep even from starving and to supply the sick with necessities.

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News is brought from South Monaghan that a few days since a young lady named Lydia Hutchison, living near Rice Lake, was going home across the fields after dark from a neighbor's, when she was assaulted by some villain who was in a state of nudity, and attempted to commit an outrage on her.

## Mortgage Sale OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage, dated the 7th day of November, A.D. 1873, made by G. C. Bogart, (since deceased) to the Vendor, there will be sold by

AT THE Rooms of Robert McCoy, Auctioneer, -IN THE- TOWN HALL, NAPANEE, On Saturday, the 17th day of Nov. 1877, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

The following lands and premises, viz.: The West half of Lot No. Twenty-three, in the First Concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing 100 acres more or less, and also part of the East half of Lot No. Twenty-two, in the said First Concession of the Township of Camden, containing one acre more or less.

On this is erected a large Stone Grist-mill three stories high, with three run of stone, with suitable barn and sheds. There are also on the property three frame houses.

This is one of the most valuable mill properties in this section of the country.

The Vendor reserves to himself the right to bid. The Mortgage will be produced and conditions made known at the time of sale.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash, and 25 per cent additional within one month, with interest at 8 per cent. Balance to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, payable in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent, half yearly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Reeve & Morden, Solicitors, Napanee, or to

BLAKE, KERR & BOYD, Solicitors for Vendor.

7-3in.

## TERM: STRICTLY CASH. CHRISTMAS GOODS

## DAILY ARRIVING.

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OF Choice Cups and Saucers, China Mugs, Moustache Cup & etc. AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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We, therefore, call upon the Protestants of Canada, as lovers of Constitutional freedom, to rise one man, and demand such a change in the law as will place all classes and creeds on an equally safe footing, and thus insure all with the right to life, liberty and property, and their abettors will meet with condign punishment, without ill confidence and feeling of security, the country will soon drift into a state of armed anarchy to be avoided by all peaceable men. That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec.

### CANADIAN JUSTICE.

#### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

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Private letters from a highly responsible source in Japan state unequivocally that the recent secret negotiations between England and Japan on the one side, and Russia and Japan on the other, embraced these points:—England insists in sharing Japan's advantages in opening Corea, Japan refuses to concede the demand Russia consents to support Japan's refusal to any extremity, if Japan will waive her claim to the northern port of entry and choose one further south.

A number of medical men have been examined before the Commission now sitting in Edinburgh on the subject of grocers' wine and spirit licences. They were opposed to the depriving grocers of their licences, and refuted the idea that drunkenness amongst women was attributable to the facilities for obtaining drink at grocers' shops. They held, moreover, that the liquor obtained from these shops was decidedly superior to that obtained at the public houses.

In the Montreal City Council the complaint of the city assessors against Mayor Beaudry for abusive language came up, and was referred to the Finance Committee by a vote of seventeen to six. Mayor Beaudry denied the truth of the complaint, and said he had not insulted the assessors as Mayor Beaudry, but as a private citizen. He will rise and explain to the Finance Committee shortly. The assessors say that he has been guilty of the grossest abuse of his position, and has several times used language so violently abusive as to be unfit for publication, etc.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that the total commerce of the United States for the nine months ending September 30th, in merchandise, was \$796,000,000, an increase of \$58,000,000 over the same period last year. The excess of export of specie over the imports this year is \$24,800,000; last year it was \$37,800,000. The balance of trade remains largely in favour of the United States. About five-eighths of the foreign trade of the country appears to have been transacted through the port of New York.

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FLUTES WITH METAL SLIDES

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STEREOSCOPIES AND VIEWS.

CENTENNIAL VIEWS.

(Good Quality, only ONE DOLLAR per doz.)

VERY HANDSOME

VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For either one or two Pictures.

THE EASEL ALBUM.

A new article. Call and see it.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

SHEETS OF PICTURES

For Scrap Albums and Autograph Albums.

CLASP PURSES,

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## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS PROPOSED.

The bill introduced in Washington by man, by request, for the re-establishment of the Court of Commissioners on Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the Geneva Award, provides that the Court shall have three judges. The Court is to enter judgement in two classes of claims. The first class consists of claims resulting directly from the prize done in the high seas by the Confederate cruisers, excluding the claims already allowed for damage caused by Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, the latter left for Melbourne in 1865. The second class consists of claims for payment of premiums for war after the sailing of any Confederate vessels. Judgements in the first class will be paid before judgements in the second class. If the money appropriated is insufficient to pay the judgements in the first class, they shall be paid ratably.

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A SALAMANDER SHIP.—The *Teviotdale*, an iron ship bound from Cardiff to India with a cargo of coals, was abandoned on fire on the 1st of November, 1876, in latitude 11 deg. south, longitude 70 deg. east, near the Mauritius, the crew having been picked up soon after leaving the vessel. On the night of the 17th September, 1877, the mail steamer *Hindustan*, on her way from China to Suez, came across the abandoned *Teviotdale* two days before reaching Aden, and found the coal still smouldering in her hold. The fire had thus lasted ten months, and she had drifted about two thousand miles in that time.

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A number of medical men have been examined before the Commission now sitting in Edinburgh on the subject of groceries' wine and spirit licences. They were opposed to the depriving grocers of their licences, and refuted the idea that drunkenness amongst women was attributable to the facilities for obtaining drink at grocers' shops. They held, moreover, that the liquor obtained from these shops was decidedly superior to that obtained at the public houses.

In the Montreal City Council the complaint of the city assessors against Mayor Beaudry for abusive language came up, and was referred to the Finance Committee by a vote of seventeen to six. Mayor Beaudry denied the truth of the complaint, and said he had not insulted the assessors as Mayor Beaudry, but as a private citizen. He will rise and explain to the Finance Committee shortly. The assessors say that he has been guilty of the grossest abuse of his position, and has several times used language so violently abusive as to be unfit for publication, etc.

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## THE CRADLE.

UTLEY.—On Friday the 28th ult., Mrs. E. Utley of a son.

RATHBUN.—At Mill Point, on the 25th ult., the wife of R. W. Rathbun, Esq., of a son.

SCOTT.—At Napanee, on the 29th ult., the wife of J. H. Scott, Esq., of a son.

## THE ALTAR.

GEE—QUINN.—At Napanee, on the 24th ult., Mr. Robert Gee, to Miss Eliza Quinn, both of Sheffield.

HUGHES—MERRY.—At the C. M. Church, Violet, on the 15th Sept., by the Rev. Mr. Kines, Rev. Silas Hughes, of Montreal, to Miss Julia, second daughter of A. B. Perry, Esq., P.L.S., Violet.

GORDANIER—NEILSON.—At her residence, Morven on the 8th ult., by the Rev. S. M.ight, Mr. Ryerson Gordancier, to Mrs. Peter Neilson, all of Morven.

## THE TOMBS.

BARTLES.—At Napanee Ont., on the 31st Oct., James F. Bartles, Esq., aged 61 years and 8 months.

FAIRFIELD.—On the 24th ult., Rachael, eldest daughter of Harman Fairfield, Esq., Ernest-town.

JOYCE.—At Napanee, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Ann Joyce, aged 81 years.

## NAPANEE MARKETS.

## Corrected Weekly

Barley—45c. to 55c.  
Wheat—\$1.10.  
Oats—25c. to 30c.  
Rye—55c.  
Peas—60c.  
Wheat Flour—\$3.00. to \$3.25.  
Hay—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$3.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.  
Butter—20c. to 25c. per lb.  
Eggs—13c. to 15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.  
Bread—16c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.  
Calf skins 8c. per lb. rough.  
Hides—9c. to 10c. trimmed.  
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.  
Cheese—9c. to 10c. per lb.  
Duckons skins 40c.  
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.  
Flour—\$3.75 retail.  
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.  
Lamb and Pelts—Shearings 40 to 50c.  
Lamb Skins—40c. to 50c.  
Lard—11c. to 15c.  
Onion—\$5.00. per cwt. retail.  
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
New Potatoes 50c. per bushel.  
Pork—\$6.00. to \$7.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.  
Tomatoes—25c. per bush.  
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.  
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.  
Soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

CENTENNIAL VIEWS.  
(Good Quality, only ONE DOLLAR per doz.)

VERY HANDSOME  
VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

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## THE EASEL ALBUM.

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CLASP PURSES,  
STRAP PURSES,  
STRAP WALLET.  
Lots of them, and very good value.PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,  
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

## MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH.

JOHN HENDERSON,  
BOOKSELLER.

## PHOSFOZOE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Deers, Evans, Mercer & Co.,—DEAR SIRS,—I am confidently recommending PHOSFOZOE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. BARTLE, Chemist,  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value under a penalty not exceeding \$20, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.

J. BENSON, Collector,  
Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

## Tailoring!

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over

Coxall & Paisley's Store,

Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.

Cutting Boys' Cloths & Ladies' Jackets

A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.

Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-6m

GOOD  
ADVERTISING

\$3250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 34-ly.



authorities in St. John are charged needlessly cruelty in regard to a man died in jail the other day, it having pired that he received nothing to or twenty-four hours.

er two million is due New York city rest railroad licenses. A number it against the horse railroads have commenced.

e President of the United States is a proclamation appointing Thursday 9th day of November next, as a day tional thanksgiving and prayer.

re hundred and thirty-one thousand s of gold arrived on Saturday from alia, India, and China, for the of England.

e horse disease has arrived at Port bliz. N. J., in a virulent form. y fifty horses and mules have died he malady is affecting the swine, re dying rapidly. People are kill- teir pigs to prevent them from fall- icitisms.

expedition is being organized in York to find six millions of treasure near the Island of Cuagua, Venc- where the spanish man-of-war San Alcontara was burned during a revel of its crew in 1815.

e hundred and twenty-five thousand s of wheat, which were shipped by s in Chicago, left Boston on Satur- re Europe. Engagements are made ent to occupy all the grain tonnage steamers appointed to leave Boston 7 November.

ill was introduced at Washington, bson, of Louisiana, for the appoint- of commissioners to ascertain on terms treaties of commerce may be ged with Canada, Mexico, Barzil, entral America.

yor Ely of New York received an l from the Mayor of Fernandina, la. The appeal says 800 families be supported before business can be ed. They had on hand \$200, and equired \$7,000 to keep even from ng and to supply the sick with aries.

obelisk ship Cleopatra will remain rol Spain, all winter pending the nination of the question of salvage, vner of the steamer which recovered isson after it was abandoned having d the contractor's offer for that e.

Secretary of the Treasury at Wash- has instructed the Customs of- to prevent the landing of Russian hides supposed to be infected. rder is in consequence of a des- from the United States Consul at s, stating that a disease has broken mong cattle in Southern Russia, which thousands have died and are

Consul at Buracos, Dutch West s, reports a terrible hurricane on 28rd, causing two million damages heavy loss of life. In the city of oa, many most solid structures crushed like paper by the waves upon them mountains high. Many ed in the ruins. Considerable ge to plantations and shipping is re-

venue cutter arrived at Sitka on th, just in time to rescue the ple- he Indians, who were holding a drunken pow-wow, and had begun olish the barricade about the town. hites are exceedingly alarmed, and er the timely arrival of the vessel them from slaughter at the hands reckless savages.

s is brought from South Monaghan few days since a young lady named Hutch nson, living near Rice Lake, ing home across the fields after dark neighbor's, when she was assulted by illian who was in a state of nudity. tempted to commit an outrage on her , but she proved to strong for the

## Mortgage Sale OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage, dated the 7th day of November, A.D. 1873, made by G. C. Bogart, (since deceased) to the Vendor, there will be sold by

### PUBLIC AUCTION,

—AT THE—  
Rooms of Robert McCoy, Auctioneer,  
—IN THE—

**TOWN HALL, NAPANEE,**  
On Saturday, the 17th day of Nov. 1877,  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

The following lands and premises, viz.: The West half of Lot No. Twenty-three, in the First Concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing 100 acres more or less, and also part of the East half of Lot No. Twenty-two, in the said First Concession of the Township of Camden, containing one acre more or less.

On this is erected a large Stone Grist-mill three stories high, with three run of stone, with suitable barn and sheds. There are also on the property three frame houses.

This is one of the most valuable mill properties in this section of the country.

The Vendor reserves to himself the right to bid.

The Mortgage will be produced and conditions made known at the time of sale.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash, and 25 per cent additional within one month, with interest at 8 per cent. Balance to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, payable in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent, half yearly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Reeve & Morden, Solicitors, Napanee, or to

BLAKE, KERR & BOYD,  
7-3in. Solicitors for Vendor.

## TERMS: STRICTLY CASH.

## CHRISTMAS GOODS

DAILY ARRIVING.

### VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Choice Cups and Saucers,

China Mugs, Moustache Cup ' etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LOT OF NEW AND

### VERY FINE CONCERTINAS

FROM \$1.50 UPWARDS.

THE BEST ASSORTED AND

### CHEAPEST LOT OF VIOLINS

IN THE COUNTY.

VIOLIN CASES

ONLY 75 CENTS EACH.

GUITARS ALSO ON HAND.

### PETTIT'S EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of the Vision from any cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic information, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM AND OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER,  
Proprietors, Freedonia, N. Y.  
NORTHOP & LYMAN,  
Toronto, Agents for Canada. 19-yl.

## NOTICE.

TO LET,  
A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

With Garden attached.

On Bridge St., in Town of Napanee,

Next to residence of W. A. Reeve.

Possession Given Immediately.

SIDNEY WARNER,  
Wilton, P. O.  
Oct. 15th, 1877. 25-3in.

### CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.  
Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 3 per cent

J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner.

## WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications pre-ented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for the above

## JOB Printing !

### THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

## NAPANEE EXPRESS

AS EXCELLED BY

No Office in the Dominion,

ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

## LARGE STOCK

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

## JOB PRINTING

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**THE ALTAR.**

## VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF  
Choice Cups and Saucers,  
China Mugs, Moustache Cup 'etc.  
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LOT OF NEW AND  
VERY FINE CONCERTINAS  
FROM \$1.50 UPWARDS.

THE BEST ASSORTED AND  
CHEAPEST LOT OF VIOLINS  
IN THE COUNTY.

VIOLIN CASES  
ONLY 75 CENTS EACH.

GUITARS ALSO ON HAND.

FLUTES WITH METAL SLIDES  
For Changing the Key.

STEREOSCOPIES AND VIEWS.  
CENTENNIAL VIEWS.  
(Good Quality,) only ONE DOLLAR per doz.

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STRAP WALLETS.  
Lots of them, and very good value.

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MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH.

JOHN HENDERSON,  
BOOKSELLER.

PHOSFOZOE,

For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.  
Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—Dear Sirs,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZOE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.  
J. A. HART, Chemist.  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Next to residence of W. A. Reeve.  
Possession Given Immediately.  
SIDNEY WALKNER,  
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Oct. 15th, 1877. 25-3in.

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Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.  
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The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from natural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Dependence, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotence, Barrenness, or sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my **Favorite Prescription** works cures—the **marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills a **single-ness of purpose**, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in **THE PEOPLE'S COMMON-SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER**, a book of over 300 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

**FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r.

**Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Lurgative Pellets**  
SIZE OF PELLETS.  
OF SUGAR-COATED, CONCENTRATED, ROOT AND HERBAL JUICE, ANTI-BILLIOUS GRANULES. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or MILDLY IN PARVO PHYSIC.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills composed of clean, crude, and bulky material.

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**LARGE STOCK**  
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Ball Programmes,  
Bills of Fare,  
Circulars,  
Chancery Bills,  
Cards,  
Catalogues,  
Debentures,  
Dodgers,  
Date Lines,  
Envelopes,  
Exhibition Bills,  
Funeral Circulars,  
Financial Reports,  
Headings,  
Horse Bills,  
Indentures,  
Invitations

Letter Headings,  
Law Forms,  
Lawyers' Briefs,  
Labels,  
Monthly Statements,  
Mourning Cards,  
Municipal Forms,  
Note Headings,  
Notarial Circulars  
Partnership Notices,  
Oamphlets,  
Posters,  
Programmes.



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# THE ALTAR.

QUINN—At Napanee, on the 24th ult., Mr. Robert Gee, to Miss Eliza Quinn, both of heffield.

RS—MARRY—At the C. M. Church, Violet, n the 13th Sept., by the Rev. Mr. Kines, Rev. lina Hughes, of Montreal, to Miss Julia, econd daughter of A. B. Perry, Esq., P.E.S.,iolet.

ANIER—NEILSON—At her residence, Morven n the 8th ult., by the Rev. S. Might, Mr. yerson Gordianer, to Mrs. Peter Neilson, all f Morven.

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ELS—At Napanee Ont., on the 31st Oct., ames F. Bartels, Esq., aged 61 years and 8 onths.

FIELD—On the 24th ult., Rachael, eldest aughter of Harman Fairfield, Esq., Ernest- own.

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# NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

ay—4½c. to 55c.

at—\$1 10.

—25c. to 3 c.

—5c.

—6c.

at Flour—\$3.00. to \$3.25.

—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

—\$5.00 to \$6.00. per cwt.

er—20c. to 25c. per lb.

—13c. to 15c. per dozen.

per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.

d—16c. per loaf.

—\$5 to \$6 ton.

skins 8c. per lb rough.

—1 c. " " trimmed.

kens—90c. to 40c. per pair.

se—9c. to 10c. per lb.

on skins 40c.

is—40c. to 50c. per brace.

e—\$3.75 retail.

e—50c. to 60c. each.

bs and Pelts—Shearlings 40 to 50c.

b Skins—40c. to 50c.

" lb—13c. to 15c.

real—\$5.00. per cwt. retail.

as—90c. to \$1.00 per bushel.

Potatoes 60c per bushel

" "—\$6.00. to \$7.00.

w—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.

atoes—25 c per bush.

w—7c. to 8c. per lb.

Wood—\$2.75 per cord.

soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

# VERY HANDSOME VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For either one or two Pictures.

# THE EASEL ALBUM.

A new article. Call and see it.

# BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SHEETS OF PICTURES

For Scrap Albums and Autograph Albums.

# CLASP PURSES, STRAP PURSES, STRAP WALLETES.

lots of them, and very good value.

# PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH.

JOHN HENDERSON,  
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For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Jessie Evans, Mercer & Co.—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZOE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist.  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries, verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$200, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.

J. BENSON, Collector,  
Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

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HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over

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Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.

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\$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

...been according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Lmenstruation, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from natural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Dependence, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Conception, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other economic cases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills a single—ness of purpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of those diseases of woman. It will not dis-appoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 300 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY A. L. DRUGGISTS.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

# Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs, and fastidious tastes. Each little Purgative Pellet represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being carefully harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic.

\$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other forms of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloating feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High-colored Urine, Unsociability and gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets, over a great variety of diseases, I wish to say that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or plastered boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a Laxative, Alternative, or Purgative, is indicated, these Little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

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Receipt Books,  
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Tickets,

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## POULTRY AND EGGS.

### OPENING TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Practical Directions for Shipping.  
To the Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer.

SIR,—I trust the necessity of assisting any branch of trade between Canada and England and thus avoiding the impost of 20 per cent., to which our surplus agricultural products have been heretofore subjected on entering the United States, will be regarded a sufficient excuse for my frequent intrusion upon your valuable space. The trade in horses, cattle, sheep and dead meat may now be considered permanently established. Not yet, however, with poultry and eggs, and with an earnest hope that these articles may appear in our glowing list of exports, I beg to lay the following information before your readers:—To give an idea as to the extent of the increasing demand for these commodities, I cannot do better than quote from the return just issued by the Board of Trade, from which I glean that in the seven months ending 31st July last, poultry to the value of £114,741 was imported into England; this amount, compared with the corresponding period in 1875, is £26,846 less. The increased price of fowl of all kinds does not tend to prove that the decrease in the supply has been met by an extended home production.

Your readers will, I dare say, remember that with the first large importation of fresh meat ever made from America to England, February, 1874, I also had one and a half tons of poultry: this was sent to dealers in London and realised a fair paying profit. Several shipments have since been made, both alive and dead, but, owing to insufficient care taken in selection and packing, also that they were not consigned to parties in the trade who could secure a rapid disposal of the same, the attempts proved unsuccessful and the shippers were disheartened. With a view of assisting the successful initiation of this business I gained the following information from Mr. James Riddin, St. John's Market, Liverpool, who is probably one of the most extensive wholesale Poultry salesmen in England. I am confident if the following directions be carried out a very lucrative trade will result. I will commence with *Turkeys*. Select young cock turkeys, the heavier the better. Cock turkeys will realize at least 20 per cent more than hens. The neck should be broken and not cut, as one often sees them in the markets in Canada, bearing the appearance of having been worried by dogs. They should then be hung up to thoroughly cool, and not plucked, as the feathers absorb moisture on the passage and on no account draw them. Any kind of poultry will keep for a much longer period undrawn. They should then be packed in the same manner as the French and German poultry, brought to this country. That is in light wooden cases not necessarily airtight, about 7 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide and about a foot high, to contain a score in each case. They should be packed *breast downwards*; this is very necessary to avoid sweating, the cases should be marked "*This side up with care*." Be sure to not place the heads under the wings, several shipments last winter were spoiled in this manner. The heads go first. It will be found better to pack the heads in paper and keep them from coming into contact with the bodies. Place them as straight as possible in the cases that they may retain their proper shape.

The attractive appearance of all articles of export to this country is of primary importance, and our Canadian shippers have much yet to learn in this respect. Geese may be roughpacked and shipped in the same manner,—ducks and chickens also. Light wooden divisions might be made between each layer until the case is filled; they can then be placed in the refrigerator on board ship. The object in having certain numbers in each

## HOGUS HALF-DOLLARS.

A MINT ASSAYER ON THE BEST WAY TO DETECT THEM.

Counterfeiters generally content themselves with the cheap and quiet process of casting from moulds, though sometimes they strike the pieces from dies. The mould is made from the genuine coins and yields a fac-simile. They use a type metal, somewhat hard and sonorous by the addition of copper, and the whole being slightly silvered over in a battery, and the gate neatly ribbed out on the edge. Such a piece may pass while fresh and new. They are, however, rather too white and too thick, or if of the right thickness, too light.

There is something about the genuine coin that ordinarily puts it above suspicion, particularly after the new white surface has given place to the inimitable nine-tenths tint. It may be abused by heating, or staining, or by contact with gum-elastic bands. It has been disfigured with tin-foil, for the small purpose of provoking a bet. In rare cases it may have a flaw at the edge, or shut in, which destroys the ring. But generally it speaks well for itself as to color and sonority.

The genuineness of a half dollar is something worth looking after, to any of us, and especially to storekeepers, taking them often through the day. It is, therefore, worth the trouble to have on the counter one or two witnesses easy to be had.

First—A balance, which need be no more than a thin strip of wood eight or ten inches long neatly poised. Place a good piece on one end and the suspected one on the other and have a weight of three grains at hand. If the difference is more than that, decline taking the piece.

Second—A liquid test, composed as follows: Twenty-four grains of nitrate of silver in crystals; one gramme (say fifteen grains) of nitric acid and one ounce of water. Any druggist can put this up, in a small bottle with a pointed glass stopper, made for lifting drops, taking care to use pure ingredients. Remove a little of the surface of the coin by a knife, and then touch the place with a drop from the stopper. If good, there will be no action; if bad, it blackens at once.

It should be observed this is not the compound we use for examining gold counterfeits and jewelry. And, further, some persons use nitric acid alone, which will discolor a good coin as well as a bad one.

As for the pieces struck from dies, they are generally such poor imitations that the taker almost deserves to lose by them. Such a piece, dated 1876, is now before me; good color, feeble and faulty devices right weight but quite too thick. It would be caught by the gauge already mentioned. It is a whitish brass, with silver plating, mere substantial than the electro silvering.

The writer has chosen to speak mainly of the half dollar because these are chiefly complained of, and the lesser pieces are less likely to be imitated. Still some men seem to take a pride in this despicable work, even if it yields small profit. In the long run counterfeiters are never enriched, and their sequel is generally in prison walls.

W. E. Du Bois.

Assayer, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

### Penny Banks in the Public Schools.

The subject of school savings banks, touched upon by Mr. John P. Townsend in a paper read at a recent meeting of the American Social Science Association, is too important to be lost sight of now that it has been formally introduced to public notice in this country. On the other side of the Atlantic banks of this kind have been in operation a number of years with unquestionable success, so that objectors to the introduction of a like system here cannot plead that the scheme is impracticable or untried.

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Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber and Burgundy Pitch, which, when scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and what one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant ones applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-continued Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

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### Will Cure Consumption.

TO all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

### THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or ten postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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result, I will commence with *Turkeys*. Select young cock turkeys, the heavier the better. Cock turkeys will realize at least 20 per cent more than hens. The neck should be broken and not cut, as one often sees them in the markets in Canada, bearing the appearance of having been worried by dogs. They should then be hung up to thoroughly cool, and *not plucked*, as the feathers absorb moisture on the passage and on no account *draw them*. Any kind of poultry will keep for a much longer period undrawn. They should then be packed in the same manner as the French and German poultry, brought to this country. That is in light wooden cases not necessarily airtight, about 7 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide and about a foot high, to contain a score in each case. They should be packed *breast downwards*; this is very necessary to avoid sweating, the cases should be marked "*This side up with care*." Be sure to not place the heads under the wings, several shipments last winter were spoiled in this manner. *The heads go first*. It will be found better to pack the heads in paper and keep them from coming into contact with the bodies. Place them as straight as possible in the cases that they may retain their proper shape.

The attractive appearance of all articles of export to this country is of primary importance, and our Canadian shippers have much yet to learn in this respect. Geese may be roughpacked and shipped in the same manner,—ducks and chickens also. Light wooden divisions might be made between each layer until the case is filled; they can then be placed in the refrigerator on board ship. The object in having certain numbers in each case is that the top can be removed upon arrival here, and after inspection the goods can be immediately despatched to the various towns in England direct from the ship's side, and thereby avoid delay, which is so fatal in such a business.

Probably in no country, is poultry raising carried on to the same extent, and with such success, as in France. The official statement of the Administrator of Customs in that country shows that in the first half of this year, eggs to the value of nineteen million two hundred and sixty thousand francs were exported, and this year the enormous sum which went into the pockets of the French peasantry was 5,774,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year. Evidently this decrease must be met somewhere—let us hope from Canada.

I saw the other day a lot of eggs which formed part of a consignment of 280 barrels recently imported from Seaforth, Ontario. I was informed by Mr. McEvoy, egg salesman, Titheburn Street, to whom they were consigned, that there was nothing left to be desired as regards the Canadian system of packing—700 dozen eggs were in each barrel in chaff. The freight, \$1.40, was, I thought rather high; that is compared to other commodities—flour, apples, &c.

It has now been demonstrated beyond doubt that eggs can be shipped from Canada to this country with profit, if proper care be taken. Precaution should be taken to have them fresh when shipped and kept thoroughly dry *while in transit*; nothing can save total loss if they become wet.

Several consignments which have arrived here must have been at least a month old before they were shipped. I am aware of the difficulty attending the collection of such a large number as 280 barrels, upwards of 235,000 eggs, but why not send them forward 50 barrels at a time? They are shipped extensively from Malta (16 days' passage), also from France and Germany; and I am informed on most reliable authority that the time occupied in transport from Canada is of no consequence, and that Canadian eggs are of good size and quality, and meet with favor.

I shall be most happy to supply any further information to any intending shippers. Eggs to the value of \$2,610, 281 stg. were imported into Great Britain in 1876.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN DYKE.

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The management of a penny school bank may be described very briefly as follows:—Once a week an hour is set apart for the collection by the master and his assistant of the trifling sums saved by the pupils from their pocket-money; each pupil has a card or book on which are entered the amounts and dates of deposits, a corresponding account being kept on the master's book; and the gross sum thus collected is deposited in a savings bank of approved character to the credit of the school. As soon as the pupil's deposits reach a sum, say, of three dollars, a separate account is opened in his name, and his capital begins to draw interest; meanwhile, the accumulated pence and shillings of the less fortunate depositors, if they amount in gross to an interest-bearing sum, have a yearly income of their own, which is used to defray the expense of stationery, etc., used in the secondary banking operations, any surplus that may remain being at the disposal of the contributing pupils. Sometimes this surplus is divided equitably among them and added to their respective deposits, or, again, it may be voted as a gift to some charitable fund.

The influence of such a bank in educating the young to habits of economy thrift cannot be over-estimated; but its good work does not cease here. The parents soon become interested, and take measures to swell the amount of their children's deposits; from this the poorer among them are led to see the advantage of putting their savings at interest, and themselves begin depositing, either indirectly through the children in the penny banks, or directly in the public institution patronized by the school. It is thus that the spirit of providence becomes epidemic in a community; and as wastefulness is driven out, with its attendant want and pauperism, comfort and self-respect steps into its place, and the average citizenship of the state requires a higher tone.

Persons who have made a conscientious study of the workings of the penny bank system in Belgium, France and Great Britain are very anxious to make an experiment with it in the public schools of this country. The proposition is worthy of consideration. In some quarters the objection may be raised that our government is in no sense paternal, and that our public schools ought to confine themselves to the instruction of children in the rudiments of knowledge; but to this the answer is not far to find. The purpose of the elementary tuition now given is to fit

other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-continued Consumption.

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The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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The "SPLENDID" has many other points of excellence possessed by any other Stove, which cannot be given in a short advertisement.

We hope every person wanting a new Stove will call and the "SPLENDID" before purchasing.

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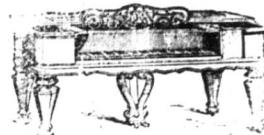
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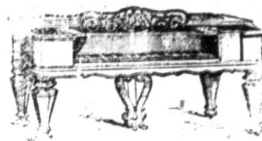
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